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'Sus' law is dead, judges confirm

Two judges held on appeal that a prosecution brought by the Metropolitan Police under the controversial "sus" law was illegal. Their ruling confirms that the law is to be considered a dead letter. The relevant section of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, has been replaced by the Criminal Attempts Act. Page 2

Armed men near Pope arrested

Police arrested an armed Nigerian trying to force his way into the Lagos stadium shortly before the Pope celebrated Mass. The Nigerian news agency reported. A group carrying a loaded pistol were arrested at Kaduna after the Pope's visit. Page 6

Gas users face 23pc rise

Domestic gas bills are expected to rise by 23 per cent over the next year. They will go up by 12 per cent in April and a further 10 per cent in October. Industry's gas bills are also to rise sharply. Page 2

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY

Award for The Times

Canada Television's "What the Papers Say" panel has named the Editor of *The Times* as Editor of the Year. Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, and the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, made the presentations of the awards. Page 2

More readers

The circulation of *The Times* for July-December 1981 was 297,787, representing an increase of 6.71 per cent on the same period of 1980 (when it was 279,059). This is the highest percentage increase in its field. Page 3

Penlee praise

Mrs Margaret Thatcher paid tribute to the "remarkable people" of the lifeboat organisation at a service in Truro Cathedral, to commemorate the deaths of the men lost in the Penlee lifeboat disaster. Page 3

US-Israel rift

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, appealed to President Reagan to scrap any planned sale of arms to Jordan. Page 6

Namibian split

The multiracial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in Namibia has been effectively destroyed as a serious political force with the resignation of Mr Peter Kalsangula, the party president and leader of the influential Ovambo grouping. Page 6

Muggings rise

An increase in muggings and robberies, described as "massive" is worrying police officers. Rises have been reported in areas affected by riots last summer. Back page

London derby

Tottenham Hotspur, the FA Cup holders, have been drawn away to Chelsea in the quarter finals. West Bromwich Albion and Coventry City, the only other first division clubs left in the competition, meet each other. Page 17

TROUBLED ALLIES

In the first of a series of four articles by former national leaders on the state of the alliance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser from 1977 to 1980, asks whether the relationship between Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries is still entirely valid. He argues that the question must be asked if we are to avoid a re-ignition of the Cold War. Page 10

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Oil rig sinks in storm and 84 crew lost at sea

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Feb 15

All 84 men who abandoned a sinking oil rig in raging storms and 50ft waves off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada, were feared dead tonight. The rig's three 42ft lifeboats were located by air rescue teams within a five-mile radius but there was no sign of life.

Aircrews reported seeing bodies in the water, but blizzard conditions prevented a count. One lifeboat was found capsized, the stern of another was low in the water and a third was apparently drifting without control. Three empty lifecraft and debris were also seen.

Reports from St John's said the rig had sunk and that the site had been identified by helicopter through the rig's anchor buoys and wave-riders buoys.

The rig, Ocean Ranger, operated by Mobil Oil Canada Ltd, disappeared beneath the sea 160 miles off St John's on the island of Newfoundland. It was one of the world's largest semi-submersible platforms, 295ft by 262ft and self-propelled. All that remained tonight were anchor buoys and wave-riders buoys.

Rescue teams reported minimum visibility, heavy sleet and snow, winds of 70 mph and a 50ft swell. "It would be just about impossible to rescue any body even if we found them," Mobil officials said. St John's rescue boats, however, managed to bring some bodies on board.

A helicopter crewman said he managed to crouch the lifejacket or one of the bodies in the water but was unable to lift him out because of heavy spray from the waves. The pilot of the first rescue helicopter to reach the area said the four or five bodies he saw were wearing survival suits and life jackets.

Mobil said the Ocean Ranger, which was launched in 1976, has been drilling off New-

foundland for about 14 years and in the present location since last November. Semi-submersible rigs, which float partly under water, are used to drill in water that is too deep for them to fasten legs to the ocean floor.

The severe winter storm hit the area late Sunday and strong winds continued on Monday.

Two other rigs, the Sedco 706 and Zapata Uganda, were drilling in the vicinity of the Ocean Ranger and held out against the storm, but men on the Ocean Ranger began taking to the lifeboats at 1.15 am local time after the rig listed to 15 degrees in 100 mph winds.

The Halifax rescue centre said the boat turned over about 3.10 am local time. It did not know how many men were in it. The supply tug Seaforth Highlander and Neutor were at the scene and were searching for survivors. The rig was equipped with survival suits which would keep a man alive for about an hour if the crew had time to put them on.

Forty-eight of the missing people are from Newfoundland and most of the rest were Americans. Mobil could not say tonight whether any Britons were aboard.

The fibreglass lifeboats, sausages-shaped and completely enclosed, are normally capable of withstanding severe Atlantic storms. Each can take at least 50 people. But the sighting of one partially inflated and empty life raft tonight suggested that there was not time for everybody to get aboard. Mobil said that radio contact had been lost.

Two Sikorsky S-61 helicopters under contract to Mobil arrived at the scene at 4.30 am and returned after several hours after sighting bodies in the water. A Buffalo fixed wing aircraft was also at the site.

Two 100-foot flat bottomed worker boats used to supply the rigs were assisting 4 rigs tonight in tracking the two lifeboats but storms prevented lines being attached. "The last thing we want is to do something that might break up the boats," Mobil said. Two additional workboats were tonight on their way.

Ocean Ranger was built by Mitsubishi Industries in Japan with capacity to drill to 7,600 metres. It got its stability from pumping sea water into ballast tanks and had no anchors or legs on the ocean floor.

Three killed in Ben Nevis avalanches

By Ronald Faux

Three climbers were swept to their deaths by avalanches on Ben Nevis yesterday. One of the dead was a woman. Five other climbers were injured. The dead are believed to be English holidaymakers.

The climbers were swept off the treacherous North-East face of Britain's highest mountain when a wall of snow broke away.

Police said fresh snow had fallen on ice, creating classic avalanche conditions. They warned climbers last night to keep off the 4,400ft peak.

The first avalanche left two climbers dead. Half an hour later an avalanche in Gardeyloo Gully nearby killed one and left three injured. Helicopters from the RAF station at Leuchars ferried mountain rescuers and stretchers to the foot of the cliff at 3,500 feet. A search with dogs and probes found three injured climbers who were flown to hospital at Fort William. Then the rescue team found two dead in Castle Gully. Altogether five avalanche victims were taken to hospital.

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taken to hospital.

They met as the dollar rose to its highest levels since last summer against European currencies and the Japanese yen, fuelled by fears that the continuing surge in the American money supply will lead to further increases in United States interest rates there.

However, the problems posed by the United States simultaneously pursuing an expansionary fiscal policy and a tight monetary policy are making the EEC countries look at ways of improving the European Monetary System.

The ministers agreed today that there was scope for increasing the private use of the European Currency Unit.

Mr Willy de Clercq, the Belgian finance minister, said the two men would tell Mr Reagan that Europe wanted

"real consultations" with the United States with the aim of obtaining a consensus on monetary, fiscal and currency policies on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr de Clercq told a press conference that the EEC finance ministers had agreed today that American policies were damaging economic activity in the EEC, but he ruled out any suggestion of independent action by the Community.

He recalled Mrs Thatcher's statement that progress was to be made on reducing the lead content of petrol to be in concert with Britain's European partners.

Under a directive of 1978, the maximum lead content of petrol is limited in all member states to 0.4 grammes per litre, though individual countries can require that it be as low as 0.15 grammes per litre (the British requirement).

Pointing out that the Japanese already have lead-free requirements, Mr Johnson said that British car-makers should be preparing for a change in the law, otherwise the Japanese might have almost a monopoly of sales of lead-free cars.

"There should be no difficulty in providing lead-free petrol at garages," he said.

"Cars made and put on the market before the cut-off date of January 1, 1985, would continue to run on present grades."

Danger to foetus, page 3

system, and for reinforcing the convergence of economic performance in the 10 member states.

Dr Horst Schulmann, chairman of the EEC's influential monetary committee, told the meeting that the Community's case would be more persuasive if the member states could solve their own economic problems and speak in all areas of policy with one voice.

But if this statement was intended to encourage Britain to join the EMS, it had little discernible impact.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said there was no change in Britain's attitude to the EMS. Mr de Clercq said he was "living with lots of hope" that Britain would become a full member of the EMS, but admitted that he had learnt nothing new from the British representative.

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Letters: On rearmament, from Lord Gladwyn; riot coverage, from Mrs Mary Whitehouse; right of reply, from Mr Tom Dastorow.

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How the SAS heroes dared to win

Bill Warhurst



SAS men dropping from helicopters in a mock raid on the roof of Pinewood Studios' main building in Buckinghamshire yesterday. The building, restructured to look like Regent's Park, London, features in a new film, "Who Dares Wins", the regimental motto. The film was inspired by the Iranian Embassy siege and improves on some of the anti-terrorist tactics used.

MEPs call for petrol free of lead in EEC

From George Clark
Strasbourg, Feb 15

In line with what Mrs Thatcher suggested in the House of Commons last week, Conservative MEPs at the European Parliament in Strasbourg today called for an EEC directive to ensure that all cars marketed in Community countries from January 1, 1985, will be manufactured to take lead-free petrol and be required to

run on such petrol.

Final touches were being made to the report yesterday as BR announced in a "special crisis issue" of its newspaper *Rainews* that 16,000 jobs were now at risk because of the strike. The threatened jobs will be manufactured to take lead-free petrol and be required to run on such petrol.

It is understood that the three parties to the inquiry, British Rail, the National Union of Railways and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association were given an outline of the report last night and will receive full copies early today.

General secretaries of the unions, along with senior BR officials, will go to the London offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration

Service to discuss the inquiry's findings. It is expected that Mr Pat Lowry, Acas chairman, will then try to draw into talks the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) which earlier refused to cooperate.

The Aslef executive meets

this morning and is scheduled

to discuss what disruption

there will be to services next

week in addition to the strikes

already announced for Thurs-

day and Sunday.

A meeting of the BR board postponed from last Friday, is to be held later today and will discuss its attitude to the inquiry report. It is widely thought that the committee will recommend that BR pays the 38,000 threatened jobs in addition to the 38,000 planned to disappear between 1981 and 1985.

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Judges' ruling spells end to 'sus' law charges

By Frances Gibb

A prosecution brought by the Metropolitan Police under the controversial and now defunct "sus" law, or section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, was held to be illegal by two High Court judges yesterday.

In a test ruling which will affect more than a hundred potential prosecutions throughout London, Lord Justice Acland and Mr Justice Woolf allowed an appeal by a student, aged 19, against a decision by Mr Eric Crowther, stipendiary magistrate at West London.

They held the magistrate was wrong in law to reject a submission on November 10 last year that he had no jurisdiction to try the defendant on a "sus" charge brought before the Act was abolished last year but not heard until afterwards, and ordered the charge to be dropped.

The ruling means that the highly unpopular "sus" law, which was repealed when the Criminal Attempts Act came into force on August 27, 1981, after considerable public concern over its use, is well and truly a dead letter.

Giving judgment for both judges, Mr Justice Woolf said that whenever there was a repeal of a criminal offence, there would be anomalies. On any interpretation of the Criminal Attempts Act, a person who committed an offence just before that Act came into force, which would have been capable of prosecution under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act,

would no longer be capable of being prosecuted after the Act was implemented.

"The Act has to apply at a fixed point and that fixed point must in certain circumstances be arbitrary," Mr Justice Woolf said.

He added that it had to be remembered that the High Court was concerned with whether a member of the public should be subject to penal consequences under a statutory provision.

"In such a situation, if there is doubt, in my view the proper approach is to take a view that will result in the subject not being under liability for criminal prosecution."

After the two hours and a half hearing, Mr Neville Kesselman, solicitor for the student, Casimir Simeon, of Tottenham, North London, said: "This is a vindication of what I argued before the magistrate. I am gratified that the uncertainty has been resolved. This means that some 125 cases are now less capable of being prosecuted and charges must be dropped."

Mr Vivian Robinson, counsel for the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police, said: "There would be anomalies and injustices would result if the appeal was upheld."

If two people were arrested on "sus" charges at the same time, but for some reason the trial of one was held up until August 27 when "sus" was repealed, one defendant

could be found guilty and the other get off because no prosecution could be brought.

There were 35 such cases fixed for hearing in London, he said, and 95 unexecuted warrants arising from the failure of defendants to appear at court when called to answer "sus" charges, 74 of which were issued prior to August 27.

Of those, 13 involved cases where one defendant had appeared in court but the co-defendant, whose trial had been held up, did not. "So 13 people will be able to say: 'My co-defendant was convicted and had a sentence imposed, but I escaped any conviction,'" Mr Robinson argued.

"If Parliament had intended so wide an anomaly it would have said so in the clearest terms."

He added that in repealing the Vagrancy Act, Parliament had, in section 9 of the Criminal Attempts Act, presented the spirit of the Vagrancy Act.

That section included the offence of interfering with vehicles "which was one of the most prevalent areas to which section 4 was applied."

Parliament there quite obviously intended in that Act to preserve a part of the Vagrancy Act provisions," he said.

Of the 35 cases fixed for a hearing, 14 were of this kind. If the appeal was upheld, the defendant "could escape the consequences of an activity which Parliament still considers to be objectionable."

Law report, page 8

NEWS IN SUMMARY

REVIEW OF BUGGING GUIDELINES

The Home Office is reviewing the secret guidelines issued to chief constables for the use of special surveillance equipment such as microphones. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said yesterday (Stewart Tindall writes).

In a written answer to questions put by Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Caernarfon, the Home Secretary said that as part of the review his department was considering making the guidelines more widely available.

Mr Wigley raised the question after a man going to use a public telephone box at Talyarn, Gwynedd, found a listening device. The device was snatched from him by two men who were later identified as a member of the North Wales police Special Branch and a member of the police regional technical support unit based in Manchester.

Although the guidelines for telephone tapping have been made public all that is known of the controls for listening devices is that their use must be approved by a chief constable, who must enter his decision in a register open to inspection by the inspectorate of constabularies.

Footballer fined £200 for assault

Remi Moses, aged 21, the Manchester United footballer, was fined £200 at Manchester Crown Court yesterday for assaulting Mr Richard Dennis in a dispute over a driving incident 13 months ago when he was a West Bromwich Albion player.

Raymond Charles Saunders, aged 20, a trainee tiler, of Ancoats, Manchester, who also admitted the assault, was fined £55.

Seven injured in manhole blasts

Two explosions in manholes, believed to have been caused by electrical faults, injured seven people near Scotland Yard, London, last night.

The injured, including two firemen, were treated at Westminster Hospital. One was transferred to a burn unit at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton.

Deer hunt protest

Villagers at Kilve, West Somerset, complained yesterday that deer hunters killed a hind after it had collapsed exhausted in a stream. Mr Thomas Vincent, aged 68, said that the deer was chased into the grounds of his Little Orchard Tea Rooms

Benn backs youth trainees' strike

By Philip Webster

Political Reporter

Young people on the Government's Youth Opportunities Programme in Merseyside are to stage a one-day strike on February 25 as part of a campaign backed by the Labour Party to win union rights and rates of pay for the trainees.

Mr Andy Benn, the party's national youth officer, said yesterday that other trainees who feel they have sufficient union strength were being urged to take similar action on that day, when 3,000 young people are expected to take part in a lobby of Parliament.

He was speaking at a Westminster press conference under the chairmanship of Mr Westwood Benn, about the lobby, which is to be organised jointly by the Labour Party Young Socialists and the trainees' union rights campaign.

The campaign is also demanding a guaranteed job for trainees at the end of their scheme, free travel to work for

the trainees, and five weeks' paid holiday a year.

The encouragement to the trainees, who receive a £25 a week allowance, to take strike action is bound to cause alarm among those Labour MPs worried by the party's association with the campaign.

When the national executive debated giving trainees union rights last year Mr John Goldring, a prominent right-winger, described the proposal, moved by Mr Benn, as crackers.

Mr Benn was asked yesterday whether the executive support for the campaign also meant it was backing the strike call. He said: "The Labour Party does not call for strike action. Strike action is taken by bodies of workers with the support of their trade unions. We support the lobby."

"We are giving support to the young people trying to get into unions and the unions where they try to defend their rights."

Times' NUJ asks Murray to intervene in crisis

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Mr Len Murray general secretary of the TUC, was last night urged to intervene in *The Times* crisis by the newspaper's National Union of Journalists' chapel [office branch].

The move came as the Department of Trade began looking into allegations that the transfer of the titles of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* from Times Newspapers Ltd to the parent company, News International, had breached the conditions under which the purchase of the newspapers by Mr Rupert Murdoch last February was approved.

The Times NUJ chapel wrote last night to Mr Murray urging him to arrange speedy negotiations between unions and management. The management has said closure will be ordered "within days" unless it has agreement to cut 600 full-time jobs from the payroll up to several hundred part-time ones. Mr Murray chaired the talks which ended the National Graphical Association dispute at *The Sunday Times* that nearly closed the paper last October.

The company was at pains to emphasise yesterday that although it had asked for applications for voluntary redundancy to be entered by 10 am on Thursday, it had not set any specific deadline for closure or the breakdown of negotiations.

It stood by Mr Murdoch's warning that agreement was needed "within days rather than weeks" Mr Murdoch is

asked whether the union would accept the full 600 job cuts rather than closure, he ordered "no".

The letter sent to the Department of Employment by NUJ management last week confirming it of the planned redundancies discloses that the company is seeking a reduction of 900 casual or part-time shifts as well as the 600 full-time jobs.

The Times NUJ chapel last night urged Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to meet its representatives and to "order an immediate halt to the company's action to allow the department to investigate the legality of the transfer of the titles, assess whether the move would improve their long-term viability and determine whether there has been a asset-stripping in prior to a planned liquidation."

Mr Foot refused to make direct comment on the Militant Tendency's future inside the Labour Party, saying that he could make no pronouncement while the party inquiry was being carried out, but his remarks on parliamentary democracy could be taken as an indication of his test for the party's Trotskyists for the next election.

He went on: "We are not prepared to have that because we believe the attempt to establish things by undemocratic means results in something quite different."

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He went on: "We are not prepared to have that because we believe the attempt to establish things by undemocratic means results in something quite different."

He also said that the long-standing divisions of the party were nowadays marked by a new intolerance, to which he was absolutely opposed.

The programme, which examined the state of the party, included remarks by party members that the next election was not a matter of supreme importance, a view held by some people on the hard left.

Mr Foot said that such views horrified him. "I believe that that is a wrong perspective from any point of view of the Labour Party."

The spirit of Bishop's Stortford, he added, was that the left, the centre and the right should combine to win the next election.

Turning to the social democrats, which has helped to concentrate Labour's mind on unity, he said that they had political principle.

This is time consuming and is a thankless, tiring task for the operator. Now BL Technology have taught one of their very successful welding robots to apply adhesive to the Acclaim bootlid. 63 different spots of adhesive are applied to the inside of the lid in well under a minute.

This new system has been in continuous use since the October launch of the Acclaim and helps to keep BL in the forefront of the industry and the use of robotics.

It also puts BL in an ideal position to make fullest use of new materials as they are developed.

BL Fighting back

Tebbit not to seek abolition of union levy

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The Government has decided that it will not act to curb the special relationship between trade unionists and the Labour Party by changing the rules on the union's political levy.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, is understood to have set his face against any alteration of the present arrangements under which workers, if their union is affiliated to the Labour Party, have to "contract out" if they want to stop paying the levy.

Some Tory backbenchers have argued that the rules should be altered so that employees would have to "contract in" to pay the levy. They have recently been joined by senior Social Democrat politicians who are anxious to snap the financial umbilical cord between the unions and the Labour Party.

Mr Tebbit believes that the financing of political parties is a complex issue that has to be dealt with in the round, rather than by a legislative assault on the funding of one party.

He is also unlikely to go further than his new Employment Bill, which provides for damages of up to £250,000 for unlawful conduct in defiance of new regulations governing industrial action.

Mr Tebbit prides himself on not having had to smother a Bill during its parliamentary progress, but it seems certain that the time is ripe to curtail debate by MPs of his controversial measures if they run into a Labour filibuster.

At this stage no serious challenges are expected in the proposed legislation during its passage through a Commons committee, but if there are delays that threaten to prevent the second stage of the labour-law reforms reaching the statute book this summer, he will invoke a parliamentary timetable.

The Secretary of State is also examining the operation of statutory wage councils which have been giving wage rises to the lower-paid substantially higher than the norm for settlements desired by the Government.

His department is also reviewing the results of arbitration awards, particularly in public service and nationalised industries. It may also produce measures to lessen the number of circumstances in which unions, in dispute over pay, can militarily go to arbitration.

Mr Tebbit accepts the line laid down by Mr James Prior, his predecessor, that arbitration should be available in wage disputes, particularly where they concern government employees, only if both sides agree to that course of arbitration.

Foot sets test for Trotskyists

By Anthony Bevins

Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Foot said last night that he was not prepared to tolerate anti-democratic views in the Labour Party.

The Leader of the Opposition said in an interview on BBC's *Panorama* programme that the creation of a Labour Party in the country and the Comintern was the main item in the party constitution.

Those of us who insist, as Tony Benn insists, as Tony Benn insists, I believe, as most people in the party believe, that it must be parliamentary democracy; those of us who do that are in full accord with the party constitution," he said.

Mr Foot said that some people wanted extra-parliamentary activity to complement the work of Parliament itself. That was acceptable.

But he then added: "If some people come along and say: 'We don't need Parliament at all, we can set Parliament aside,' then our own democratic methods in Britain," he said.

He went on: "We are not prepared to have that because we believe the attempt to establish things by undemocratic means results in something quite different."

Mr Foot refused to make direct comment on the Militant Tendency's future inside the Labour Party, saying that he could make no pronouncement while the party inquiry was being carried out, but his remarks on parliamentary democracy could be taken as an indication of his test for the party's Trotskyists for the next election.

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BL Fighting back

Leaders of 120,000 printing workers yesterday lodged pay claims with the British Printing Industries Federation. The biggest union, the National Graphical Association, sought a 12 per cent rise in basic rates taking minimum earnings up to £98. Two other unions, the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and the National Society of Operative Printers and Media Personnel, asked jointly for substantial pay increases, a fifth week's holiday and a 35-hour week.

The ambush of an army patrol in west Belfast failed yesterday. The gunmen did not hit any of the soldiers. In the shooting, however, a man aged 20 who was walking past was struck in the leg by a bullet and taken to hospital. His condition was not serious last night.

The soldiers did not return fire.

The ambush was prepared on Sunday night when the gunmen took over a house at the junction of Falls Road and Beechmount Avenue. They held the occupants, a man, his wife, and two children, at gunpoint throughout the night.

After the shooting the police recovered a rifle and a motor cycle. A youth was being questioned last night.

Portadown station on the main Belfast to Dublin railway line has been partly wrecked by an IRA bomb, the third attack on Ulster's railway network in 48 hours. A warning had been telephoned to the police and no one was injured.

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In the first attack on Friday, the Belfast to Dublin line was



Anomaly denies council tenants chance to buy

By David Nicholson-Lord

The Government is being asked to examine an anomaly in its new housing legislation which effectively denies up to 50,000 council tenants the right to buy their houses.

The tenants live in houses where the council owns only the freehold, a category specifically excluded from the "right to buy" provisions of the 1980 Housing Act. It was left out on the ground that the complications involved would delay its passage through Parliament.

However, Mr Edward Taylor, Conservative MP for Southend East and a member of the Commons Select Committee on the Environment which last year reported on the sale of houses, yesterday described the position of leasehold tenants as a clear injustice. He said he would be raising it with the Department of the Environment.

Mr Taylor suggested that tenants allocated leasehold houses should pay less rent and added: "It undoubtedly creates a feeling of injustice. We are offering council tenants a bargain, but in a minority of cases people are being denied the rights of other tenants."

Mr Taylor has tabled questions to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, asking

Leading article, page 11

Strike halts turkey processors

By John Young

Some 1,200 employees of Britain's largest turkey processing firm, Bernard Matthews Ltd, went on strike yesterday in support of a pay claim.

Officials of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers claimed that about only 30 people had reported for work at the two plants in Great Witchingham, Norfolk, and Holton, Suffolk.

The claim is for 25 per cent on a basic wage of £67.71 for an adult worker, a reduction in the working week from 40 to 38 hours, and an extra week's holiday. The company has offered £5.65 across the board which, the union says, would amount to between 5 per cent and 8 per cent on average earnings.

Mr Jack Boddy, the union's general secretary, said that at a meeting last Friday Mr Bernard Matthews, the firm's chairman, had refused to negotiate or to refer the dispute to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

"The firm is refusing even to discuss the claim," he said. "We had no option but to call a strike".

Mr Boddy claimed that the firm paid on average about £3 less than comparable businesses in the area and that, since it was doing very well commercially, could well afford to meet the union's demands.

Both claims were rejected yesterday by Mr David Joll, the processing director, who said they would add £2m to the wages bill. The firm paid the highest wages in the turkey industry and, during many hours of negotiation, had shown union negotiators the accounts for the past five years.

Mr Boddy had been invited to inspect the figures, but had declined.

The Matthews turkey farms, and its breeding and hatching divisions, were not affected by the dispute, Mr Joll added.

EX-PATIENT WINS RIGHT TO ACTION

By Lucy Hodges

A former patient at Broadmoor hospital for mentally abnormal offenders has won the first round of his judicial battle in Strasbourg over the law which bars mental patients from suing doctors and nurses.

The European Commission of Human Rights has found the case admissible and will now try to reach a friendly settlement between the two parties: Mr John Ashingdale, who is represented by MIND, the mental health charity, and the British Government.

Mr Ashingdale complained that he had been prevented for two years from transferring from Broadmoor to a psychiatric hospital in Kent by the Confederation of Health Service Employees. His lawyer tried to sue the Department of Health and Social Security and the Kent area health authority, but they were stopped by the Mental Health Act of 1959.

Section 141 of the Act says that the patient cannot sue the doctors or nurses unless it can be shown that they acted in bad faith or without reasonable care.

MIND argued at the commission hearing 10 days ago that the Act breaches the European Convention on Human Rights because it denies judicial review of detention and bars most patients from suing.

The Government maintains that Mr Ashingdale's detention

Lead threat to foetus revealed

By our Medical Correspondent

Research by Dr Frazer Alexander, consultant paediatrician at Newcastle general hospital, has shown a statistical relationship between

levels of lead in the foetal placenta and the incidence of stillbirth and foetal anomalies.

His cases demonstrate that not only is the placenta not a filter, but it appears to have a storage capability which

varies from baby to baby; hence lead levels are higher in the foetal placenta than the maternal, although foetal blood levels are lower than those in the mother.

A private member's bill, introduced by Lord Wells-Pestell of Combs and backed by the association, which aims to reduce doctors' working hours over eight years to 35 hours a week, is to have its second reading in the Lords today. The Government intends to oppose it.

Mr Bird said doctors could not be expected to continue to work their present "killing hours" which were harmful to patients and themselves. The way forward was through legislation.

The British Medical Association, which negotiates for all hospital doctors, said yesterday: "Allegations have been made of corruption by NHS doctors."

"No firm evidence to support these statements has so far been forthcoming but if it can be provided they should be firmly dealt with."

LABOUR CHOICE

Mr James Orpe, aged 30, a student at Essex University, has been adopted as prospective Labour parliamentary candidate for Brentwood and Ongar. The seat was held for the Conservatives at the last election by Mr Robert McCrindle with a majority of 16,931.

Laker's licence move

The man who could help Sir Freddie fly

By Michael Baily



Mr Ray Colgate, the Civil Aviation Authority's man in charge of licensing, will be able to assess the Laker case in the weeks ahead free from political pressure, thanks largely to Sir Freddie.

The authority was a Laker supporter in the early 1970s and granted him a licence for Skyrain after its predecessor, the Air Transport Licensing Board, and the Department of Trade had both refused to do so.

But the Labour Government refused to give the Laker company the necessary designation, and Sir Freddie had to fight a long battle through the courts against Mr Peter Shore, who was then Secretary of State for Trade, to win the freedom to operate his licence without political control.

One result was that Mr Nott introduced an Act in 1980 which ended the Government's "policy guidance" to the authority on cases such as Skyrain or a new "Peoples" airline. The authority can make its own decision on its own assessment of the economic criteria.

That is just what Mr Colgate, aged 33, civil servant to the deputy secretary's salary, is said to be good at. Although possessed of a certain down-to-earth shrewdness and a capacity for modest wheeler-dealing, he is "prudent, far-seeing, and scrupulously fair", one senior airline executive says.

Airline licence hearings are held in public at the authority's circular skyscraper off Kingsway in London, and are normally conducted by a panel of three to five. The panel is usually chaired by Mr Colgate or Sir Neville Foulkes, his chairman, who was formerly with ICI and the British Airports Authority. He is due to retire next month. Its findings are

to be made public at the authority's point of view, it was more important that there were more substantial operators.

Those remarks, made before Laker collapsed, will no doubt be much in the minds of at least one of those "substantial operators": British Caledonian.

Mr Adam Thomson, its

chairman, has made it clear that he thinks the Laker experiment has failed, dragging down others with it and the honourable course now is to sweep away the Laker debris rather than set the whole thing going again.

That is, of course, a self-interested view, but it is one that Mr Colgate and his colleagues are bound to consider.

Politicians, however, may still have the last word.

Whatever the authority may decide on the revocation of Laker's old licences or the granting of a new one, there is still a right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

That right has been made use of by Sir Freddie when the authority refused him a licence to Hongkong on the ground that the route would not stand more than two profitable operators, Mr Nott reflected the decision.

In fact, Hongkong then refused Laker grants one to Cathay Pacific instead,

which could be a good thing because the route has been unprofitable so far, and Sir Freddie's could have collapsed earlier had it been flying.

A People's Airline rising phoenix-like from Skyrain's ashes is, however, a much more complex matter than a decision about who should fly to Hongkong; and even a Thatcher Government may hesitate before rushing to espouse Sir Freddie's cause again.

TOXIC WASTE PLEA

Mr Peter Temple-Morris, Conservative MP for Leominster, yesterday demanded a public inquiry into plans to dump toxic waste at a site adjoining a hospital at Broymead in Hereford and Worcester. He claimed that there was concern about possible pollution of underground water sources.

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REMEMBER THIS (note c)

If you want any reform — however slight — you have no alternative but to vote Nationalist

FOR THIS REASON

Without evidence of Nationalist support (in both Local and Parliamentary Elections) MPs and the media will continue to consider that

we are happy with things as they are. And nothing will be done.

Any political party which pretends to be able to deliver reform in face of a low Nationalist vote is misleading itself and the electors.

THE ALTERNATIVE to reform is the ever increasing drain to the centre. With the ever increasing danger that the patient will become too weak to recover.

This Open Letter is compiled and issued by Mr. Peter Thomson, Advocate, Haughhead Farm House, Uddington, Lanarkshire. Mr. Thomson is not associated with any political party or organisation. He seeks to publicise the viewpoint that all aspects of the constitutional position of Scotland should be brought out into the open.

NOTES:

(a) "The Dilemma of Democracy" Lord Hailsham, Collins 1978. At Page 166.

(b) Scotland (1980) — mid 1981.

(c) Based on the results of research into the number, influence, and apparent strength of conviction of those opposed to reform.



Mrs Thatcher joins Penlee mourners

From Craig Seton, Truro

An emotional tribute to the "remarkable people" of the lifeboat service and their families was paid yesterday by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, at a service in Truro Cathedral to commemorate the deaths of the eight men of the Penlee Lifeboat and the eight people they tried to rescue off the Cornish coast two months ago.

The five widows and 12 children left fatherless when the lifeboat Solomon Browne went down on December 19 were joined by other relatives of the eight dead men and more than 1,400 other mourners at the memorial service. They included several hundred from the Cornish fishing village of Mousehole which provided the crew for the Penlee boat, wrecked going to the aid of the coaster, Union Star, whose eight crew and passengers also died. Many were in tears during the 50min service.

Mrs Thatcher, dressed in black, said: "There is not a lot you can do to comfort people in this terrible sorrow except do practical things to help and just be there."

The Prime Minister said the families would remember the service for the rest of their lives.

Everyone, she said, had had tears in their eyes when the Royal Marines had played the Sunset hymn and Last Post bugle call at the end of the service.

Packed into the cathedral were

including the new crew of the replacement Penlee Lifeboat, the Guy and Clare Hunter, the crews of other lifeboats, members of the coastguard service who took part in the rescue attempt, the Services and many civic dignitaries.

The crew of the new Penlee Lifeboat formed a guard of honour outside the cathedral before the service as 500 people watched outside.

The Bishop of Truro, The Rt Rev Peter Mumford, in his sermon said: "The eight men of whom we think today failed in the particular mission on which they were engaged. They went to rescue fellow human beings from destruction and death. They did not succeed in that, to the point that they lost their own lives in the process. But that failure was also an achievement — every bit as valuable as what they sought to do. It is only for us who remain to make it a success".

The Penlee Lifeboat Disaster Fund, which was established in the aftermath of the disaster, officially closed to public donations on Sunday with £2.7m in its coffers.

Brian Murphy, aged 27, unemployed, of Navitas Park, Ballingry, Fife, was charged at Dunfermline Sheriff Court yesterday with attempting to murder 10 people, including children, in house in Castle Avenue, Crosshill, on February 14.

Murphy, who appeared in private before Sheriff Stuart Forbes is alleged to have wilfully set fire to the house and attempted to murder the occupant, Mr Owen Coll, a miner, Mrs Mary Coll and eight others. He was remanded in custody for further inquiries.

Casino winner robbed

Mr Aziz Tavangar, who travelled to London on Saturday to claim the £35,000 prize in the *Daily Mail* Casino competition to discover that hundreds of others had done likewise, returned home on Sunday to find his house ransacked and jewellery valued at more than £12,000 and two cameras stolen.

Mr Tavangar and his family live in Fenton Road, Bournemouth, Dorset. They arrived in Britain from Iran.

Playboy decision

The Playboy Club of Mayfair London, and the Clermont Club yesterday abandoned their appeals against loss of licences. Mr Richard Beckett, for clubs told the Knightsbridge Crown Court that new licences would be sought.

£25,000 Co-op haul Two bogus security guards collected £25,000 from staff at a Co-operative store in New Road, Gravesend, Kent, yesterday, minutes before the genuine guards arrived. The thieves escaped.

Rantzen need not testify in 'Thats Life' case

From Arthur Osman, Dudley

A doctor failed yesterday in an attempt to get Esther Rantzen, the television personality, to give evidence on a judge's chambers that evening; but that did not succeed because it was said to be too late.

ITN is now deciding its future course of action. The BBC said the RAF at St Mawgan, Cornwall, had arranged a facility in the previous day — and gave us to understand that Saturday's coverage would also be pooled.

"BBC television news recognises that recent technological developments are making the use of shared facilities an area of growing concern."

ITN, however, took a cool view of this statement; it doubts that there has been much change and claims that, having spent much money to acquire a good deal of knowledge in recent years, it makes a mockery of compensation if people simply hit its material.

She had said that although she wrote the script she did not do all the research. Mr Rohry Robertson, a BBC solicitor, said after the hearing that Dr Prasad had wanted her to give names and addresses of complainants against a company which had been featured in the television programme, the nature of the complaints, the names of experts consulted for the programme, and to say whether a complaint had been made to the Advertising Standards Authority.

He said: "The judge realized that in every case the evidence she would give would be inadmissible, and judged it inadmissible by the trial judge. Our position is that Esther Rantzen is sympathetic to the doctor's predicament but is quite unable to assist him." A libel action had been started by the company named in the programme, the writ having been served last summer.

Dr Prasad has issued a witness summons against Miss Rantzen seeking her aid as an expert witness, and Judge Malcolm heard the application in chambers at Dudley, West Midlands, yesterday. BEC lawyers suggested that the evidence she could give would be inadmissible. She had said that although

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PARLIAMENT February 15 1982

Labour would reopen Chatham dockyard

Defence

If a Labour Government came to power tomorrow, it would reopen Chatham Dockyard, restore Portsmouth to present numbers and reopen Gibraltar, Mr John Silkin labour spokesman on defence, said during a debate on defence.

Mr Frederick Beden (Gillingham, C), who opened the debate, planned to move a motion expressing grave concern at the "rigid constraints and lack of flexibility being imposed upon the Ministry of Defence, which are leading to a dramatic reduction in the Royal Navy's surface fleet, due to lack of capacity to refit subs and unacceptable shortfalls in the number of RAF front-line aircraft, and excessive planned reductions in the three services' personnel and their essential civilian support all at a time when the threat facing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization alliance has never been greater.

He said that, despite the Secretary of State's admission that the Soviet military threat continued to grow in size and quality he was making very large cuts in Britain's defence capability.

The Chatham dockyard in his constituency had been damaged by Queen Elizabeth I. The area had a unique and distinguished record of service to the Government. It had built more than 500 naval vessels, including the Victory. It had risen magnificently to the task of refitting and repairing fighting ships in peace and war.

Chatham was being completely shut down and its refuelling facilities were being transferred to Devonport, although Devonport had not completed one refuelling and refitting operation.

Even if there was a tremendous improvement in the productivity of Devonport, it would not be able to deal effectively with the servicing of fleet submarines or to ensure that the outturn would be such that necessary numbers would always be operational, even in peacetime. In no way could Devonport cope in war conditions.

It would appear that Mr Mott was still hell-bent on carrying out the closures. Closing Chatham would mean the loss of 7,000 jobs — all Government employees. It was extremely unlikely that more than 1,000 would be offered the opportunity of transferring to other dockyards.

The closure of Chatham dockyard would be less a disaster than the closure of the smelting plant at Invergordon. The Invergordon closure was imposed by a private company. Chatham's closure was being imposed by the Government.

The Invincible should not be sold. If the sale to Australia had not yet been confirmed it should be stopped. If the Australians wanted an aircraft carrier, why not sell the Hermes, which was 20 years old and refitted fairly recently?

The Secretary of State for Defence should think again about the closure of Chatham dockyard and reverse the decision. It could put our responses to enemies at risk and the Secretary of State should ensure that there was sufficient support for the nuclear element and for the submarines to be always operational. Devonport alone could not be relied upon to do so.

We must have a nuclear deterrent, she said, but to use this position as an excuse for greatly reducing the Royal Navy would be disastrous. The whole cost of Trident should not be borne entirely out of the Navy's share of the defence vote but should be shared among the defence budget as was the case with Polaris.

Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth, Lab) said that, despite spending on naval forces at the very time that the greatest threat from the Soviet Union was naval field made no sense whatever.

The Soviet fleet was now approximately equal to that of the Western forces, and farmed in front of submarines. Britain should face the possibility of being starved by the breaking of her sea routes by Soviet naval vessels.

Although he was not opposed to Trident, he said, it was not necessary to pay all Britain's nuclear eggs in one basket when it might not be possible to update Polaris. It was important to retain an independent deterrent because a situation could arise in which Britain would not want to be drawn in and yet Britain might want to act on its own.

That was not to disparage the efforts of the Americans on Britain's behalf, but he did not want to see the country in a position where the Americans were not prepared to convoy British ships through, so leaving Britain no option but to give up. Britain should make certain first that it was capable of defending the Medway Towns, Portsmouth and Gibraltar for good measure.

The present Conservative Party underlined the pledge on all four dockyards, but it took under 12 months to pass the death sentence on Chatham, Portsmouth and Gibraltar for good measure.

The Government had reneged upon one of its most repeated commitments and was now proposing to pay its debts to the people of the Medway Towns, Portsmouth and Gibraltar in counterfeited currency. The damage would be irretrievable. That on Chatham and Portsmouth alike, and the very foundations of the economy of Gibraltar would be shattered.

Knock-on effects would multiply the effects of the closures.

The right hon. Gentleman said that he believed it to be a cut-off point where there could be tons of other minerals much more accessible than in other parts of the world.

It was also an important strategic point which, if it ever fell into hostile hands, could cause many problems to both sides.

He would like to see the area developed for the whole of mankind there was no certainty this would happen.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab) said the cost of Trident might rise to astronomical proportions. There was an unswervable military and economic case for Britain to opt out of the nuclear club and to

maintain instead efficient conventional forces which would be adequate for the country's defence without threatening economic collapse.

Britain desperately needed to reduce defence expenditure considerably and to achieve this they should renounce nuclear weapons and refuse to go ahead with the nonsensical Trident commitment.

Sir Patrick Wall (Malmesbury, C) said that when the Government came to power it had promised to give first priority to reducing the Royal Navy but defence must always be measured against the threat and the danger was coming in the next few years when new leaders would come into the Kremlin after the departure of Mr Brezhnev.

If everyone wanted to avoid a third world war the West must be strong enough in the next five or six years to deter possible aggression from the Soviet Union. Every effort must be put into that and if that meant greater sacrifices.

Mr Alan Glynn (Windsor and Maidenhead, C) said there were many young people in Britain who did not know what war was about and it was important to educate them to realize the dangers and recognize the importance of the Conservative Party's attack on the defence of the country.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition defence spokesman, said that Sir Frederick Burden had fought and won 10 successive general elections, each time pledging the Conservative Party would keep Trident.

Mr Peter Blakemore (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said that he had been replaced by the present Secretary of State, a man of great resource not overburdened by a desire to keep electoral pledges. He wanted to have his nuclear cake and eat it too, and cut conventional expenditure.

Mr Alan Glynn, sitting on the defence vote at 1981 prices were estimated at £10m for Gibraltar, and between £55m and £75m for Chatham and Portsmouth. This meant at least 50,000 jobless costing on Department of Employment calculations of £430m and revenues foregone for 100,000 unemployed and £212m for 50,000 unemployed. That would save the defence vote £150m but cost other departments nearly 50 per cent.

The Government was robbing the country of the defence it needed in any conventional war, Mr Norton.

The Secretary of State was gambling on a nuclear conflict. He was neglecting the possibility of a conventional one.

In 1979 the Army had been 9,000 trained adult males under strength, recruiting and discharge rates had been getting worse and pay rates were behind those in civilian life. Today figures were slightly over strength and the number of men serving voluntarily was insignificant.

The number of aircraft available to the RAF was down, but that was the effect of changing from older planes like Vulcans and Canberra to the Tornados of which 383 were planned with the ground attack version already coming into service.



Burden: Chatham's unique record Crawshaw: High price of freedom



Crawshaw: High price of freedom

programme bloated and distorted by a single extravagant and ill-conceived project, the Trident purchase.

Mr Francis Pym had been removed from his post as Secretary of State for Defence last year because he was ill-advised enough to act as though he believed in the Conservative Manifesto of 1979 — a grotesque error.

He fell foul of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor not because they thought the money should be better spent on houses, schools or hospitals, but because his policy implied an increase in public expenditure by a government pledged to oppose it.

Mr Peter Blakemore (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said that he had been replaced by the present Secretary of State, a man of great resource not overburdened by a desire to keep electoral pledges.

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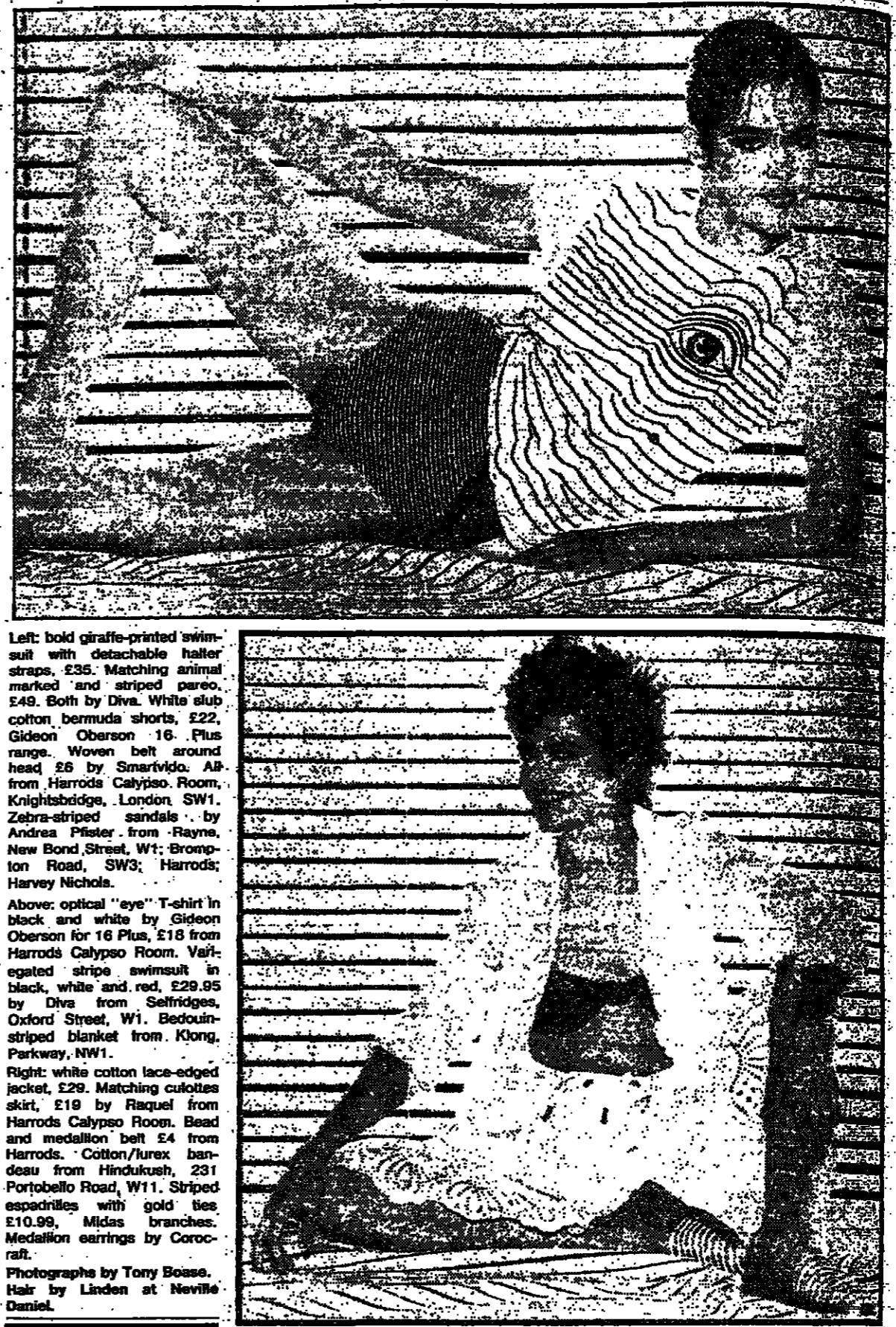
Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition defence spokesman, said that Sir Frederick Burden had fought and won 10 successive general elections, each time pledging the Conservative Party would keep Trident.

Mr Peter Blakemore (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said that he had been replaced by the present Secretary of State, a man of great resource not overburdened by a desire to keep electoral pledges.

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Israeli fashion by Suzy Menkes



Left: bold giraffe-printed swimsuit with detachable halter straps, £25. Matching animal marked and striped pareo, £49. Both by Diva. White club cotton bermuda shorts, £22, Gideon Oberson 16. Plus range. Woven belt around head, £6 by Smartido. AB from Harrods. Calypso Room, Knightsbridge, London SW1. Zebra-striped sandals by Andrea Pfeifer from Raynes, New Bond Street, W1; Brontor Road, SW3; Harrods; Harvey Nichols.

Above: optical "eye" t-shirt in black and white by Gideon Oberson for 16 Plus, £18 from Harrods. Calypso Room. Variegated stripe swimsuit in black, white and red, £29.95 by Diva from Selfridges, Oxford Street, W1. Bedouin-striped blanket from Klong, Parkway, NW1.

Right: white cotton lace-edged jacket, £29. Matching culottes skirt, £19 by Raquel from Harrods. Calypso Room. Bead and medallion belt, £4 from Harrods. Cotton/lurex bandana from Hindukush, 231 Portobello Road, W11. Striped espadrilles with gold heel, £10.99, Midas branches. Medallion earrings by Corocraft.

Photographs by Tony Boose. Hair by Linden at Nevine Tamari.

Sunbaked and stylish

The hottest fashion debate in Israel is whether the members of the Knesset should continue to wear the founding fathers uniform of shirt sleeves and sandals or whether they should be forced into suits.

For a country with a lot on its plate (the price of meat went up by 19 per cent while I was there) this argument seems like dressing for dinner while Rome burns. Or perhaps it is a crafty ploy by Israel's fashion industry to push up the sale of suits. Israel now exports more clothing to Great Britain than to any other country in the world — a third of its entire production. At a time when overall fashion exports have declined (by 10 per cent) and during Britain's

recession, the rise in exports from \$29m (about £15m) in 1977 to \$36m last year, seems astounding.

Swimwear and leatherwear dominate Israel's fashion as surely as the twin mosque domes gleam among the dusty buildings of the old city of Jerusalem.

This Israel Fashion Week was actually the first of the international shows for next autumn and out of the swimwear selling season. But names like Gortex, increasingly Diva, and Gideon Oberson have established themselves as internationally known fashion companies. Oberson, Israel's only Paris-trained couturier, has an architectural shaping to his newest swimsuits, which are often cut without side seams but gently ruched at the bosom. Optical patterns and prints are a feature of his swimsuits and his 16-Plus sports range (on sale at Harrods).

There is nothing definably Israeli about any of the swimwear, except

perhaps the colours drawn from the deep jade Eilat stones, theumber sunbaked earth, the brilliant turquoise Muslim ceramics and the insistent olive green of the military uniforms.

Leatherwear too has an international sense of style, with Beged-Or's Renaissance tapestries of suede (neat doublet jackets, court jester tunics and big quizzed skirts) competing for the buyers attention with Guy Fulop's antiqued flying jackets and sporty leather separates.

Oded Gera, the designer for Beged-

Or, also did a ravishing collection of furs (big Swakara and leather reversible travel coats and baroque brocade and fur evening jackets) for Scharf's Furs. He is one of a small band of Israeli designers (with more being intensively trained at the Shenkar design college) who are asked for infusions of imagination and creation to change the landscape of fashion.

But just as the tower blocks of

modern hotels are now etched into the hallowed skyline of Jerusalem, so Israeli fashion has had to come to terms with the modern world. There has been massive investment in ultra-modern plant and machinery — such as Barbour's computerized stipe that can store 10,000 different combinations of patterns in its memory bank. When agricultural experts find a way to grow mushrooms in the stubble of cotton fields it actually means more for the future of the fashion industry than the fact that Terra have produced Israel's first ever Ski wear.

Beged-Or, Israel's prestige leather company (despite last year's collapse and rescue) is now owned by Polgar Enterprises, a giant Israeli conglomerate which explains much of the country's export success. Using advanced technology, their basic plants produce the wool acrylics, linen, denim or corduroy gobbed up by their clothing factories.

The problem for Israel is to balance the status of high-fashion with the foreign revenue brought in by selling anonymously to high street multiples. On the one hand is Maquette's pigskin blouson jacket currently selling like hot bags for £45 at M & S. On the other is Guy Fulop's glossy hide brown flying jacket with cunning inserts of perforated scarlet suede, worthy of a window display in the world's most chic stores.

Many Israeli companies are vertical, from the raw cotton to the clothing rails, so they are obliged to design for mass production. In this field, Ata's cheery brushed cotton shirts (designed by Lily Darwish) coordinated with stylish cord separates had a design edge. Textures are used with flair and imagination by Raintex, where designer Shuki Levy teams fake fur with glazed cotton, and by the knitwear firm of Gabi Model. Bibat's quilted velour was

another new look. The children's casual clothes and the practical babywear was of high standard.

The great divide between the image-makers and the mass-production merchandise sold to the Debenhams Groups, John Lewis and C & A, is reflected in the export figures. Only 1 per cent of the total is made up of the glamorous swimwear, and just 5 per cent in leather, according to Hanne Weiss of the Trade Ministry. The fastest-growing clothing section for fashion exports is actually men's underpants.

I wonder whether the Israelis should care so much that their fashion has an image, when the Delta Textile Company is churning out all the prestigious Pierre Cardin briefs? What's in a name? Or perhaps the country that made the desert bloom can think of a way of weaving Jerusalem's golden, magic into our underclothes.

Divisional Court

Law Report February 16 1982

House of Lords

Date of abolition of offences under Vagrancy Act

R v West London Stipendiary Magistrates, Ex parte Simeon Before Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Woolf [Judgment delivered February 15]

The Criminal Attempts Act 1981, which provided for section 8 that the offence of being a suspected person under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 "shall cease to have effect" after the coming into force of the Act, abolished the offence for the purpose after August 27, 1981, with the result that justices had no jurisdiction thereafter to proceed with offences allegedly committed before that date and in respect of which proceedings remained open.

The Divisional Court so held granting Mr Casimir Simeon's application for judicial review against the decision of Mr Eric Crowther, a stipendiary magistrate sitting at West London Magistrates' Court on November 18, 1981, when he rejected a preliminary submission that he had no jurisdiction to try the applicant on a charge of being a suspected person loitering with intent contrary to section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824.

By his application, Mr Simeon sought an order prohibiting the magistrates from proceeding with the trial and an order of mandamus requiring him to dismiss the charge.

Mr Peter Thorntan for the applicant: Mr Vivian Robinson for the respondent prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that unless a contrary intention appeared in the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, section 16 of the Interpretation Act 1978 applied so as to provide for the continuation of legal proceedings commenced under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 before section 8 of the 1981 Act came into force on August 27, 1981.

Section 8 provided: "...Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824... shall cease to have effect... If section 8 stood alone it would not be possible to contend that section 16 of the Interpretation Act did not apply.

It was, however, submitted on behalf of the applicant that having regard to the Criminal Attempts Act as a whole, a clear contrary intention was expressed in section 8.

Section 10 was the most

significant provision. That was a conventional repeal provision. It was submitted that unless there was a specific reason for section 8 being dealt with as it was, it would have been sufficiently covered by the general repeal provision in section 10.

It was submitted on behalf of the prosecutor that the clearest words were required to avoid the application of section 16 of the Interpretation Act. Attention was drawn to the anomalies which arose if the provisions of section 8 were to be construed as applying to the provisions of section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, ceased to have effect for all purposes after August 27, 1981 and section 16 of the Interpretation Act did not apply.

As to the anomalies which might occur — the Act had to apply from a fixed point which in certain circumstances had to be arbitrary.

It also had to be remembered that in considering whether a person was subject to penal consequences under a statutory provision, if the person was unfavourable to that person was to be preferred.

Lord Justice Ackner agreed.

Solicitors: Marcus-Barnett, Metropolitan Police Solicitor.

Use of 'Hansard' by Lord Denning criticized

Hadmor Productions Ltd and Others v Hamilton and Others Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Warwick and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook.

[Speeches delivered February 11]

The House of Lords allowed an interlocutory appeal by three officials of a trade union, the Association of Cinema and Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT) from the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Watkins and Lord Justice O'Connor) (*The Times*, April 10, 1981; [1981] 3 WLR 139) which had allowed an application for a stay of a judgment of the Royal Assent becomes the Act of Parliament, that fails to be construed, is not permissible as an aid to its construction."

"There is a series of rulings by this House unbroken for a hundred years... that recourse to reports of proceedings in either House of Parliament during the passing of a Bill that upon the significant occasion when the Royal Assent becomes the Act of Parliament, that fails to be construed, is not permissible as an aid to its construction."

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Galleries

Landseer: the brutal sentimentalist

Sir Edwin Landseer

Tate Gallery

**Man Proposes — God Disposes:
Prints by Sir Edwin
Landseer and his
Followers**

Christopher Wood Gallery

**Engravings after Sir
Edwin Landseer and
Others**

Malcolm Innes Gallery

It can come as quite a surprise — or quite a shock — to see for the first time the original of a painting one knows well in reproduction. I recall the first time I set eyes on Landseer's *The Monarch of the Glen*, in Edinburgh appropriately enough, as part of the *Discovery of Scotland* show in 1978. Though my own childhood home had been firmly stripped of such "Victorian monstrosities", I had enough elderly relatives who did not feel self-conscious about Victorian prints on their walls, and I can recall at least three versions of the *Monarch* — just the sort of thing Christopher Wood has in his show of prints by Landseer and his followers *Man Proposes — God Disposes* (15 Motcomb Street, until February 26) or Malcolm Innes in his show of Engravings after Landseer at the Walton Gallery, 172 Walton Street, also until February 26.

But the real thing is a very different matter. Who would have thought, to begin with, that it would be so large? And who could guess from even the finest contemporary engraving at the colour scheme, the quality of the paint? Especially since in this case neither is very appealing: behind the giant stag, rendered, oh yes, with considerable skill and a wealth of precise observation, there is a very great deal of hazy mountain slope and purplish-blue cloud, painted so broadly, indeed coarsely, as to be devoid of all interest. Unless, that is, you can stretch a point and see Landseer as some kind of precursor of Pop Art. It makes one wonder if some of Landseer's bigger, later works were not painted primarily for the sake of the large reproduction market (Landseer was one of the first painters really to get the measure of that, perhaps because he came from a family of commercial engravers), rather than the engravings' being an incidental result of the pictures' success.

Maybe we are not being quite fair to Landseer in this particular case. His means were at least generally well adapted to his ends, and in the large-scale Landseer show at the Tate (until April 12) we are seeing *The Monarch of the Glen* at eye-level, when it was originally conceived to be seen from below, at a distance, as part of the decor for the House of Lords refreshment room. But the

fact remains that for all its fame as an image (perhaps partly because of it), *The Monarch of the Glen* is not a pleasing painting. And its unpleasing qualities are shared by a large number of other works in the show. If we want to revalue Landseer, we cannot do it merely by saying what a jolly good painter, what an excellent technician the chap was. Sometimes he was, sometimes he was not — to such an extent that it is often difficult to believe that the same man painted adjacent works.

These matters are of course quite separate from our reactions to the subjects the technique was used on. There is altogether too much, too explicit, carnage of deer, birds, otters, bulls and the rest of the animal kingdom for most modern taste, and the show should offend the anti-blood sports lobby a field-day. We can dismiss this as part of the period, we can find in it a possible reflection of Landseer's own mental and emotional disorders, we can even allege (though on it seems to me shaky evidence) that the paintings were meant to disgust us. But, however you approach it, the problem still has to be dealt with.

This no doubt sounds curious of a painter whose main modern reputation is for extreme sentimentality faced with anything resembling a cute little, or even a cute big, doggy. But sentimentality and brutality are often opposite sides of the coin. Quite possibly the same man that drooled over anthropomorphized pets could go out and slaughter their untamed relations with complete abandon. There is plenty of evidence in Queen Victoria's *Journal of Our Life in the Highlands*, even after bowdlerization by Arthur Helps, that the virtuous Prince Albert loved to do just that. It was only natural that a court favourite should take his standards uncritically from the highest in the land. Whether that makes for good art is more arguable.

So we may reasonably suggest that the case for a wholesale upward revaluation of Landseer is not yet completely made out, and this shows us not much further towards it. But it does at least make clear that Landseer cannot, either, be just written off. There are some extraordinarily accomplished pictures at the Tate, and some extraordinarily beautiful ones. Some of the latter are indeed among his most characteristic productions. The portraits of specific animals, especially of the Royal household, are nearly always free from the vagueness, cuteness and sentimentality of the famous story-telling pictures like *Dignity and Impudence* or *High Life and Low Life*. *Macaw, Love Birds, Terrier and Spaniel Puppies*, belonging to Her Majesty (1839), for example, is a masterpiece of its kind, suggesting exactly the character of each animal and binding them together into a fresh and vivid colour composition, while the *Pair of Brazilian Monkeys* poised on a pineapple, fascinatingly watching a wasp (also, inevitably, "the property of Her Majesty"), has that wonderful ease and economy that marks much of Landseer's work in his earlier, happier years.

His way with intricately articulated compositions, even to the last, remains remarkable: however

many figures and subsidiary incidents, it is only very occasionally that, as in *Rent Day in the Wilderness* (1868), the eye cannot take in the essentials at a glance and the mind work out the details and the more complex parts. There are also some isolated things which are unexpectedly appealing. *Coming Events Cast Their Shadow Before Them* is interesting less for the contrast between the stag that it implies as for its extraordinarily subdued blue-grey colour scheme, which makes it look more Nazarene than English. The handful of caricatures shows a very expert and witty observer Landseer. And there is one astonishing piece, *Charles Sheridan and Mrs Richard Sheridan and Child* (1847), left unfinished because of his subject's death, which gives evidence of how dashingly Landseer sketched out his designs and applied the under-painting.

Landseer ended up not rivalling Turner (in a very different way) for the title of first of the Impressionists, but rather figuring, within his staid Victorian garb, as the last of the full-blown Romantics. Though we have tended to think of him as the epitome of everything we dislike about the Victorians, this show makes abundantly clear that his artistic impulses and criteria all refer back to an earlier era. The affinity with Sir Walter Scott (subject of an excellent portrait) has frequently been noted, and it can be seen not only in the earlier period pieces like the *Chevy Chase* pictures and *Hawking in the Olden Time*; the same kind of full-blooded, self-conscious Romantic spirit runs on to the last, even if overlaid by a lot of over-smooth painting technique.

It is perhaps related also to his later taste for odd symbolism in pictures like *The Baptismal Font* (exhibited in the year of his death, 1872), where the sheep are deployed around a font curiously sited in the middle of a field with a proto-surrealist literalness which recalls German Romantic painting. Certain it is that, just when you think you have got Landseer tamed, something else crops up to confuse simple formulations and set you thinking and reacting all over again. Nor must I forget to mention that the ins and outs of his career are admirably (if no doubt to some over-enthusiastically charted) in Richard Ormond's finely produced catalogue.

Catalogue is basically what it is, but it exemplifies the most ingenious solution yet to the problem of ensuring a longer life for a quite expensive book (£16 hardback from Thames and Hudson, though only £5.95 paperback at the exhibition) than merely the duration of the exhibition. Everything is illustrated with all necessary supportive details, but the pictures are arranged as though primarily illustrations of Mr Ormond's scholarly yet readable biographical/critical text. Unless you looked carefully, you would never realize that this was anything but a superior (very superior) coffee-table book. Agree or disagree with its conclusions about the interest and importance of Landseer today, it is well worth getting and keeping on its own merits, filling a noticeable gap in studies of nineteenth-century British art.

John Russell Taylor



Freshness, ease and economy: "Macaw, Love Birds, Terrier and Spaniel Puppies"; and "Pair of Brazilian Monkeys"



London debuts

Ambassador of the New World

The American baritone William Parker is currently touring Europe as winner of the 1979 International American Music Competition, an annual event open in turn to pianists, vocalists and violinists of any age, sex or nationality, with the promotion of twentieth-century American recital music its special aim.

Apart from Brahms's Four Serious Songs and a single Faure setting aptly chosen to exemplify roots, his long and demanding programme was accordingly wholly "New World". It proved him a maturely assured ambassador as warm and mellow in tone (particularly in the middle and lower registers) as in feeling, and with a shapely line only momentarily marred by few over-anxiously attacked top notes in Brahms at the outset and by understandable tiredness towards the end in the taxing quasi-instrumental exposure of Motes by John Harbison. Barber's *Melodies passagères* best revealed his lyrical grace, while graphic storytelling in tales of the Civil War by Ned Rorem and Ives left no doubt that he has the

ring and colour for opera too.

Though in a different league, Elizabeth Page's flexible, flute-like soprano could be very pretty when dead in tune (it was not always) in upper reaches. Her expressive range was limited by insufficient variety of colour and shortage of breath for intensity or sweep.

But there were many moments of charm in an artfully chosen programme of lighter old Italian, German, English and French favourites, with characterization at its bravest in Poulen's *Fiançailles pour rire*.

In 250th anniversary salute to Haydn the Cristofori Ensemble played his three parts for flute, cello and piano on period instruments of which Christopher Kite's fortepiano (a modern reproduction of a 1784 Stein) was particularly eloquent as well as a godsend in balance. Never over-insistent, its intimately gleaming tone blended perfectly with Peter Davies's cooing flute and Caroline Brown's gut-stringed cello, while closely matched, perceptively musical phrasing unified the

ensemble still more. All praise to this group for conveying so much of the music's romance, its surprise and its brilliance, within so faultlessly fragile a sound-world.

Yvan and Laurence Chiffreau, a French brother-and-sister cello and piano duo, set about their programme with such urgent vitality that he broke a string and sometimes went off pitch in a sonata by Valentini, and she drastically overpowered him in Beethoven's A major Sonata. More relaxed after the interval in Schubert's "Arpeggione" and Schumann's Five Pieces in Folk-style, the cellist left no doubt as to how persuasively he could make his instrument sing and speak even if his phrasing sometimes seemed to need more breadth and continuity of line.

Approaching classical and romantic works alike as ripe fruit from which the maximum juice has been squeezed, the German guitarist Andreas Herzau many times defected his own ends with uneven fingerwork as well as unstylishly self-indulgent rhythm.

Joan Chissell

Dance

Linda Gibbs

The Place

After about 15 years with London Contemporary Dance Theatre, Linda Gibbs has used a sabbatical leave-to-put-together a solo programme, given its first London performance at The Place this past weekend. Although much of her leave was spent travelling for wider experience, she has turned with only one exception to colleagues from LCDT for her choreography, making it less of a departure than might be expected from the title, *Leaving Places*.

The linking theme, in fact, supposedly about moving on, seems rather more about the difficulty of doing so. It is only in the last of her seven numbers, *Go for it*, that the dance builds much impetus.

She has choreography by Robert North to the Scherzo from Brahms's first string sextet, and really sets her moving about the stage with a brick gentry that is effervescent in effect.

The second half is altogether better than the first, with a dance sketch by Janet Smith that amazingly contrasts idleness and vigour,

and a piece by Simon Davies to Britten's *Motets* and *Elegiacazza*, which epitomizes in its juxtaposition of assertive and tentative or nervous gestures, the emotional dilemma that seems to underlie the programme.

The new pieces in the first half are another solo by North, rather moody this time, to music from Samuel Barber's *Adagio for Strings*, and a couple of pleasant but inconclusive little dances set by Anthony van Laast to music by Miles Davis and Glenn Miller. The only meaty number before the intermission is the prologue, a repeat of the *Three Solos* which Gibbs created for herself in 1978, showing off her all-round skill in three contrasted costumes but, unfortunately, without a fully matching variety of moods.

The use of spoken words between the dances, to provide continuity during costume changes, is not a bad idea in principle but needs a more rigorous choice if it is to avoid being an embarrassing let-down.

Max Harrison

Television

Tragedy of ambition

Scientists since the Renaissance have cut corners in time or broken conventions of enquiry in order to beat a great rival in the field or to ensure that their theories are of practical use as early as possible; many who fail are never found out, others justify bending the rules by success. But Martin Cline blew it. A brilliant head of haematology at UCLA and the subject of David Dugan and Oliver Morse's film for Horizon (BBC2), Cline apparently had no rivals in the field of gene-transference as a possible treatment for diseases of the blood; there was no race for a Noble Prize; he could have taken his time.

And yet in attempting secretly to transfer human genes into the bloodstream of another human being he not only acted against the recommendations of the Human Subjects Protection Committee in Los Angeles — which, on the advice of leading molecular biologists, considered Cline's experiments on mice insufficient and their extension to humans premature and possibly dangerous; he also ignored guidelines laid down by Washington and failed to inform his hosts at the Hadassah Hospital in Jeru-

salem that he had done so. They in turn felt their trust had been abused, yet the Israeli Human Subjects Protection Committee itself had taken his animal data on trust and failed to consult its Californian counterpart; presumably it too was excited by the chance to spring a spectacular surprise upon the world.

The experiment failed: the (anonymous) patient was unharmed but neither were her chances of survival notably increased. Nothing had been proved. Back on the West Coast, the story of Cline's over-eagerness broke in the *Los Angeles Times*, his files were tampered with out of hours, he lost the headship of the department and all funds for future research.

Elegant and persuasive, he is still teaching there, and he talks, of course, very well. Not even *Horizon's* use of melodramatic music and stage reconstructions could diminish tragedy of intelligence and ambition, clearly and fairly told. Repeated next Sunday, as usual; strongly recommended.

If *Dead Ernest* (Central) is anything to go by, the British Section of Hell has been fully downgraded in the 35 years since Robert Morse and Diana Niven arrived there in *A Matter of Life and Death*. There is more than a touch of *Hi-de-Hi* about the red-coats and sky-blue blazers favoured by Archangels Derek and Doreen, not to mention the gates closed for reappearing where once Powell and Pressburger had called up a chaotic Art Deco dream. But then *Dead Ernest* has been devised by John Stevenson and Julian Roach as a sitcom — in which Andrew Sachs, playing a schoolteacher from Windsor killed by a champagne cork between receiving a huge pool win and spending a naughty afternoon with Miss North Sea Oil, can escape the curse of success as Manuel in *Fawlty Towers*. As such, it is corny and joke-stuffed, but reasonably good fun. Sachs is not merely a very funny man but a highly inventive comic actor born to play parts like Gogol's Government Inspector and Ibsen's Peer Gynt. Who will give him the chance?

There are more fantasies fulfilled, with the actresses Frances Barber, Tracy Bonham and Jenny Galloway obligingly taking on the guises of nun, client's sister and bride. The parade of men is not entirely made up of monsters, but most are buying the women in anger, and warts and bruises appear on their bodies. A special celebration is planned for the

Pam Gems's new play is about sex, and particularly how men view and abuse women sexually. I imagine a genuinely neutral opinion on that subject is possible, and objectivity on the offensiveness of much of the action can be sustained by regarding the play as a very pointed cartoon. It is often funny. But that would be missing the value of the offensiveness, and that would be ignoring the gruesomeness of the final thrust of the metaphor.

The Treat takes place in a French brothel. For those who found the sexual encounters of *La Ronde* exhausting when spread out over an evening, Pam Gems has multiplied the sexual occasions but compacted them for a lunchtime performance. It would be difficult to count the encounters, and the savagery increases as each of her three whores takes yet another man off stage where cries of pain emerge as often as not.

From the first, the production by Philip Davis captures the grotesque atmosphere of an exercise by a feminist Marquis de Sade. As the house pimp (Tim Stern) enters with the first client, the women rise, pont and bare their breasts. Timothy Spall, in the first of several comically vicious characterizations, examines them like flesh: he crushes their breasts, looks at their teeth and slaps their flanks, finally ordering a whore dressed as a little girl.

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Ned Chaillet

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Bletchley

Hearing Rachmaninov's second piano concerto is much like revisiting adolescence, but at least Ian Hobson makes it an intelligent exercise. This was the concerto with which he won the Leeds competition last year, and he clearly recognizes the potential offensiveness of self-indulgent sentimentality, produced in order. On Sunday, playing the work again with the Philharmonia under Sir Charles Groves, he bared not his soul but his artistry.

In the slow movement, particularly, it was an unusual pleasure to hear attacks sitting bolt upright on the beat, not lagging behind in a forced effusion of emotion. And, without denying the music's nature, he kept it in control with the determination of his left hand, the hard, mobile, accompaniment that so often served as a reservoir of energy, and even though there is a fair bit of wintery writing for high string harmonics and glittering chimes.

The scoring for brass, percussion and strings also intensifies aspects of distance and grandeur, especially when the ensembles are so often used in isolation and even though there is a fair bit of wintery writing for high string harmonics and glittering chimes.

But apart from thus declar-

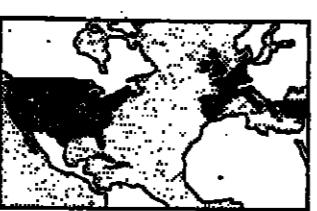
blueprint for a city. Since there is still no concert hall and no theatre, the Philharmonia were accommodated in the great hall of a sports centre in Bletchley, although the hall is not large enough to seat 1,000 people.

The concert had been immediately preceded by a work commission by the festival for the occasion, *Wild December* by Elisabeth Lutyens. Although the title comes from Emily Bronte's poem "Remember", her piece is not at all intended as a laconic brevity and independence in the music that rather contrasts with the poet's prostration over a

The scoring for brass, percussion and strings also intensifies aspects of distance and grandeur, especially when the ensembles are so often used in isolation and even though there is a fair bit of wintery writing for high string harmonics and glittering chimes.

Four voices from the West: Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was President Carter's national security adviser, begins a major re-examination of the state of the North Atlantic alliance

The key question Poland poses for the West



The events in Poland are pregnant with international consequences and they require a serious and long-term response. In shaping our policy, Americans must focus not only on what is happening, has happened and is likely to happen within Poland itself, but bear in mind at all times the broader European dimension as well.

I sense in what is happening now — and not just because of Poland, but because of Afghanistan, and, less immediately and directly, earlier because of South Yemen and Ethiopia — that a significant shift is occurring in our mutual perceptions and in our attitudes, and that a series of commitments is being taken that may prove to be lasting and may in turn be described by historians some years hence as involving one of the fundamental turns, one of those basic crossroads, in the American-Soviet relationship which then generate commitments that endure for a long period of time. We may, in brief, be witnessing a re-opening of the Cold War.

Even short of that somewhat ominous prospect, I think we are justified in saying that the foreign consequences of the events in Poland will worsen with genuine incentives to Moscow to consider a change of course in a more positive direction.

For most East and West Europeans, to a far greater extent than most Americans realize, the historical legacy — and I speak of the legal precision — of the 1945 Yalta agreements is that they created and historically validated the division of Europe into two systems of condominium. The dissociation of the United States from the legacy of Yalta would be a historically significant step, particularly at this stage.

I was struck that when this issue was raised by President Mitterrand in Europe, and by myself

recently, it evoked a very strong and sensitive Soviet reaction. The renunciation by the United States of the Yalta legacy — and this should not be read as meaning I wish to renounce the Helsinki agreements — on the grounds that the conditions of Yalta no longer exist in Europe, that Europe has regained its cohesion and organic unity, would have a significant impact on the present context when, implicitly at least, to many East and West Europeans, the Soviet role in the East and particularly in Poland seems to be derived from the legacy of Yalta.

The American response to martial law in Poland has been designed to increase costs, particularly for the Soviet Union, for what had transpired. But our policy in a broader sense has been inadequate, for it has not taken fully into account the need to use whatever leverage we have to maximize the prospects for positive change in Poland and for better East-West accommodation.

In my view, therefore, we need to think more systematically about the need to combine a punitive response to the probability that the conditions in Poland will worsen with genuine incentives to Moscow to consider a change of course in a more positive direction.

There are three areas in which a more positive attitude could be tangibly expressed. President Reagan in his first speech announcing sanctions referred obliquely to the possibility of a larger and more sustained programme of economic aid to Poland. I believe this needs to be repeated and made more tangible. I believe this is an area in which the West Europeans could be very cooperative, for their stake in East-West trade could be protected if there were progress towards reconciliation.

In that context, larger

East-West initiatives designed to stabilize the economic conditions in central Europe could also make political progress more likely. A comprehensive economic package needs to be shaped and postulated. It needs to be presented as part of an alternative way of coping with existing difficulties.

Secondly, I think it is very important to underline our commitment to and willingness to participate in more comprehensive arms control talks. This means in particular a return to the table on SALT II and the public exposition of how the Reagan Administration wishes to renegotiate SALT II. You will recall that they concluded that the SALT II agreement as reached by the Carter Administration was fatally flawed.

The question is what needs to be done, in its judgment, to improve it — presumably in a fashion that is still negotiable with the Soviets. We need to make credible our commitment, in other words, to the idea that we are prepared at this stage of history, genuinely and seriously to engage in constructive arms control talks.

Thirdly (and of this I have to speak in a somewhat oblique and elusive fashion, because it is premature to be precise) we need to start thinking out loud as to how and in what respects both the character of the two alliance systems and the relationship between them ought to be changed. The fact of the matter is that both Nato and the Warsaw Pact are the products of the conditions that prevailed in the late 1940s and early 1950s. They endured largely in an unchanged form during the two subsequent decades of detente.

But if they are, so to speak, the military superstructure for certain basic political and social realities of the late 1940s and the 1950s — and if these social



TROUBLED ALLIES 1

as well. In that context we stand a greater chance of preserving Western unity.

I believe that our response so far has been adequate in a limited, negative sense. That is to say, we have made it clear that there are certain punitive costs, particularly for the Soviet Union, for what had transpired. But our policy in a broader sense has been inadequate, for it has not taken fully into account the need to use whatever leverage we have to maximize the prospects for positive change in Poland and for better East-West accommodation.

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Why the animal libbers see red

Police are today expected to bring charges against some of the 64 animal rights activists they arrested after last Sunday's raid on an Essex research laboratory. This was the latest of many such weekend offensives by members of the Animal Liberation Front. RICHARD NORTH puts their case.

The Animal Liberation Front is causing all sorts of problems: but no-one had an answer to the latest ALF-inspired crisis. It occurred at Chelmsford Police Station at supper time on Sunday, and caused a flurry of phone calls.

What the question was put by the burly boys in blue to the British Union of Anti-Vivisectionists lady, what can we give 60 hungry, arrested animal rights campaigners to have with their chips? Chicken, they would not touch. And eggs were only tempting to them if it could be proved they were free-range.

Naturally, any ALF raid hits the headlines: animals strike plangent sentimental chords in the British breast. But that does not stop those same people clamouring for

the products and medical research which have given rise to the annual five million experiments (performed on roughly the same number of animals which have constituted a colossal ethical problem for thoughtful scientists and animal welfarist alike). There are a battery of laws, from the Medicines Act 1968 to the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, which demand that products be tested, often in a way which requires the use of animals.

Standing between the researchers and the animals is an antique piece of legislation, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, which was introduced after a wave of public protest about the vivisections performed by eager anatomists and their students in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. By the end of the nineteenth century there were 15 licences under the Act (a licence allows potentially painful experiments to be conducted; now there are about 20,000). It is not the idea that laboratory personnel abuse their licences, (though it

takes very little procedural sloppiness to cause animal suffering), that motivates most powerfully the growing lobby to replace the 1876 act. It is rather a far more serious problem of defining what is worth researching or testing, and the means to do it, that finds the BUAU, the RSPCA, the Committee to Reform Animal Experimentation and others fighting to introduce stringent consideration of what

have come to be called the Three Rs.

Shelia Silcock is an erstwhile researcher who has left the pharmaceutical industry to work for the RSPCA's animal experimentation department: she is now trying to scan and assess the quality of research work which employs animals. She says:

"The Three R's are these: Replacement — are animals the best for a piece of work?

• Reduction — can the researcher get as good results by using fewer animals?

• Refinement — does the animal have to be conscious? Does it have to die?"

The scientists themselves are beginning to respond to pressure from public opinion: they agree that men of science need not throw their authority behind society's demands for new lipsticks, prettier-coloured tranquilisers. Lord Perry, a distinguished medical researcher and chairman of the Research Defence Society, goes rather further than many of his colleagues in agreeing that a reformed act could usefully expose potential experiments to very public ethical scrutiny.

"Ninety-nine per cent of experiments show nothing and are useless," he believes, "but we have absolutely no way of telling which ones will prove valuable."

In the past couple of years two animal research Bills, one in each House of Parliament, have been discussed. The 1980 report of the House of Lords Select Committee on the Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, which was introduced by Lord Halsbury (a former Research Defence Society chairman adds up to the most comprehensive

survey of the current debate. The Bill, as amended, is probably the best yet proposed: but the Government is unlikely to find time for it, and can relax for the time being behind the defences that there is a Council of Europe convention on the subject on the way.

The deliberate secrecy with which the 1876 Act is operated, in which it is hoped that emotive and disturbing things may be done to animals "out of sight and out of mind", is wildly out of key with the notion of an open society, and it allows a ripe soup of hysteria, paranoia, misinformation and simple good heartedness to ferment.

Not many people will share the ALF's belief that nothing whatever may be done to an animal except in its own interests, and perhaps not many will trouble themselves to be inconvenienced in order to minimise animal suffering. Even fewer would accept the risk of human pain and distress that would certainly flow from the total abolition of animal experimentation and testing. But clearly animal experimentation is just one more area where scientists will have to accept much tighter ethical scrutiny: without it the public's gut reaction will likely be that the ALF are something more than thugs.

The past should be placed in more accurate perspective. The Prices and Incomes Board helped to restrain inflation in the sixties, pin-

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It is not surprising that

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Attenborough quickly confirmed.

It was not yet in production and could be rescheduled without great inconvenience. Would he be going away to think about that?

"Yes, well, maybe."

Disabled rights

Lord Snowdon tells PHS that

there is to be no repetition of previous year's difficulties over the admission of the disabled to the Chelsea Flower Show. Last year members of the Royal Horticultural Society in wheelchairs were experimentally admitted to the show on Monday, royal viewing day. The arrangement has been confirmed for this year.

Snowdon has also successfully enlisted the aid of Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council. Henceforward,

unaccompanied blind persons who wish to attend concerts at the Royal Festival Hall will be permitted to do so.

"The numbers of people involved are few," Snowdon says,

"but it is a question of them being able to live as normal lives as possible and to go places as right."

Making grade

Lucy Bailey, a third year English undergraduate at St. Peter's College, Oxford, makes her professional debut as a stage

director at the Playhouse tomorrow, with a Samuel Beckett premiere.

Beckett sent the manuscript to his old friend, and Bailey's tutor,

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Squeeze wheeze

Michael Rodrigues, founder

of the Institute of Inventors,

has just invented a new tax. It would, he says, enable

Wanted: an old style incomes policy

by John Grant, MP

The Social Democrats are pointing the need for changed bargaining structures, exposed the inefficient, even anarchic, state of parts of British industry. It was bedeviled by the economic crisis around it but should have been sustained and built upon. Later, the social contract gave the unions too much, too soon. Management was excluded. The scene was set early on for the mis-handled later stages. Political instability and industrial cowardice scuppered it.

Yet there were hopeful signs, even in the winter of discontent. The joint statement *The Economy, the Government and Trade Union Responsibilities* was one. The document *A Better Way*, which I drafted took a firm pro-incomes policy line and was publicly backed by 12 senior union leaders. With them, TUC General Council members. Only one has since retired.

Labour's position was bluntly summarized recently by NUR leader Mr Sid Weighell. He told his members: "On this matter at least, where the TUC leads the party follows." He added that their proposals for rigorous price controls and nothing on wage costs "is a prescription for bankruptcies, closures and unemployment on an even more gigantic scale than hitherto."

Yet that is precisely the state of the party's counter-inflation policy at the present time". Mr Weighell is right enough. Sadly, though, he is spitting in the Bennite wind. Labour has abandoned incomes policy and the best he can hope for is some cobbled-up pretence to hoodwink public opinion in an election run-up.

Even so, his words illustrate the urgent necessity for the Social Democrats to broaden their own approach. The emergent assumption that there can be no real prospect of agreement on this contentious issue between a future Alliance Government and the unions, should not continue to go unchallenged. It is a belief that is bolstered by the oft-repeated arguments that the last Government's social contract was an unmitigated flop and that the prices and incomes policy of the sixties was a similar exercise in futility. Such views, to say the least, oversimplify.

Yet the understandable result is the concentration among Social Democrats on safety-first counter-inflation arrangements that will require neither unions nor management to deliver. Hence the urge to opt for a wage inflation tax or for the scheme for a new brand of arbitration. Neither plan should be lightly dismissed. Their authors are distinguished economists, but both fall short of a genuine policy for incomes. Even so, the wage inflation tax, in particular, may yet prove to be essential if the cynics and doubters are proved correct and the unions, especially, shun a more socially just design.

That, though, should not be our starting point. First, we should examine with more determination than is yet apparent, the case for a return to a more traditional prices and incomes policy. There is surely no need for Social Democrats to apologise for seeking to attack the most objectionable features of unfettered free collective bargaining — inflationary wage deals based on industrial muscle and inefficient and harmful bargaining structures and practices.

That past should be placed in more accurate perspective. The Prices and Incomes Board helped to restrain inflation in the sixties, pinning it down to 5·5 per cent. If those social partners are too blinkered, too bloodied-minded, too gripped by sectional interests, to participate, then the wage inflation tax can be ready and waiting in the wings. It may yet prove to be the best policy we have got. But I believe that there is a better way that is first worth a try.

John Grant is the Social Democratic MP for Islington Central and the party's employment spokesman.

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• Reduction — can the researcher get as good results by using fewer animals?

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TWIN PILLARS OF THE WEST

The big question hanging over the Western alliance, those problems we examine in a special series of articles this week, is whether it is merely passing through a period of slightly greater turbulence than usual because of a coincidence of inflicting policies, or rather some inexorable continental drift is slowly pulling it apart.

Let there be no doubt about one point. The alliance is not much part of the natural order of things that it can be taken for granted. The United States, far from being the vening imperialist of left-wing mythology, has very strong isolationist traditions. It was founded on hopes of escape from the complexities of contamination of the old world. It still nurtures an admittedly dwindling belief at it is in some way specially favoured among nations, exclusive, exceptional. Admittedly there is a missionary element in this, but it tends to be asmodic. After being begged late and reluctantly to the European theatre of war, the first impulse after each war was to turn home. The first time the impulse was obeyed, with disastrous results, since there is no one but Hitler to place the Habsburgs. The second time the impulse was wanted by the twin needs to prevent Soviet expansion and contain German nationalism. As a result, the United States as for the first time tied firmly into the European security order.

But the impulse to withdraw continues to surface from time to time, and is now

doing so again, partly because of the westward shift in America's political centre of gravity but primarily because of the widespread belief in the United States that the Europeans, their postwar recovery more than accomplished, should shoulder a greater share of the burdens and responsibilities of the alliance. As yet there is no serious danger of an actual withdrawal, which would anyway be wholly against American interests, but the subject is once again in open discussion, and current frictions are sufficient to keep it there.

The sources of friction are numerous. American policies have been particularly heavily criticized in Europe over the past year or so, which makes the Americans feel unloved and unwanted. Just as the moment there is widespread dismay in Europe (and not only there) at Mr Reagan's massive deficit budget. There is worry that American policy in El Salvador could provoke a communist victory instead of averting it. There is still some distrust of American policies in the Middle East. There are disagreements over Poland. And there is a general worry that America's necessary efforts to strengthen her armory could assume a momentum of its own which might reduce rather than enhance stability.

But if you take any of these issues apart you find there is no fundamental divergence of interests. The arguments are mostly about means not ends, or emphasis rather than principle. The Europeans do not want to become dependent on

THE MAN AND THE MACHINE

The man is Dr Garret Fitzgerald: the machine his opponents, Fianna Fail. They are two almost equal and opposite forces pitted against each other in the Irish general election. Dr Fitzgerald in seven months as Taoiseach has projected himself as the man who is prepared to halve down the rake's end of deficit financing and reign borrowing which was rearing, he says, the economic independence of the state. The frankness and shrewdness of his political message, not least in relation to Northern Ireland when he resuscitated the Republic of Ireland, wins respect even if it does not win agreement.

Mr Charles Haughey it seems is neither popular nor convincing, if opinion polls are to be believed. So embroiling were the measurements taken of him by the Ulster in the first days of the campaign that the Fianna Fail managers had to invent a implausibility that the election is not about personalities but issues—and that in the party of de Valera, mass and Mr Jack Lynch—cannot actually take the party leader off the road during an election campaign, Mr Haughey was flagged to the pits after the first cut and has only just been peeled out again. Bushy-headed he may have ceased to be, but he has behind him the longest and toughest political machine in the British Isles, something worth its weight in charisma.

COUNCIL HOMES AND HOUSES

The case of the council tenant is her landlord's landlord, and finds her position something but dust and ashes, is that the young Bernard Law might have seized on the glee, and with little mercy for the town hall, that it exempts. Mrs Anne Bury is the victim of a loophole in the 80 legislation that gave council tenants the right to stay in their homes. There are only some 50,000 such homes in the six million council houses in Britain, and only a few particularly niggling labour councils have taken advantage of the anomaly. It is bad luck for Mrs Fry: legislative shorts cuts of kind generally lay grief store for someone.

But even tenants more fortunately placed have not been falling over themselves to buy their council homes. Only about 1 per cent have anguished hands since the new came into effect more than a year ago. The slow pace is partly an effect of the recession, but it also confirms it purchase is not a realistic option of escape for the majority. There was a sign of progress in Sir George Young's words last week about tenants

The election was called because the government could not carry its budget with the handful of independents on whose support it relied. The sticking point was VAT on children's clothes. Dr Fitzgerald has now repented of that—they goofed (his word). The money will be found from beer instead, if he gets back. In all other respects the budget he would introduce again, that is to say the toughest budget anyone in Ireland can remember. This has set something of a standard of economic rectitude, and Fianna Fail senses that it would not be safe to depart too far from it. Apart from switching on again that ultimate in infrastructure—an international airport at the Marian shrine at Knock in county Mayo (the gateway to the ballot boxes of the west), Fianna Fail has been restrained in the making of local and sectional promises. It accepts the basic arithmetic of the government's budget, though it would raise the taxes for it in a less blatant way. Food subsidies would remain and so would VAT exemption on the full range of clothes and footwear. That makes over £100 million to be found elsewhere, a large sum in the context of an Irish budget. Pinned down to declare where it would come from, Fianna Fail has a set of figures which show that three-quarters of it would be raised by bringing forward the dates on which present taxes become payable—augmenting this year's revenue by robbing next year's sense once again.

Northern Ireland has figured very little in the campaign, much to the relief of that province. When asked why he was not bringing it to the fore Dr Fitzgerald replied that it would be unfair to the electors to do so, distracting them from budgetary matters. Though himself continuing to regard the Northern question as the country's "single greatest problem," and continuing to expound his case for constitutional and social reform with an eye to Unionist opinion, his reply to the question shows a just appreciation of the ordinary Irishman's order of priorities.

For tenants in actual need (which have probably increased by no less than four times in the last two years). With the growth in unemployment the number in actual need has of course grown. But as a matter of practicality rather than principle, bigger rents mean bigger arrears, and there are already indications from many councils of a growing crisis over unpaid rents.

Councils are far less successful in coping with arrears, in rent than in rates, where a court order can be promptly obtained. For political and administrative reasons they are slower to act over rents set at a level that they often deplore. Many councils are administratively poorly equipped to react to individual cases quickly, before the sums involved become too great for there to be any hope of retrieving them. There is now a danger that arrears and the dearth of earning from the sales campaign will leave councils with so few funds to devote to housing that maintenance will deteriorate to the point where serious permanent damage is done to the stock.

This was taken for granted, by all of us, as necessary for the smooth running of the hospital.

Yours sincerely,
MARGARET BYRNE,
27, Amersham Hill,
High Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire.
February 6.

Responsibility in riot coverage

From Mrs Mary Whitehouse

Sir, It's difficult to know whether to laugh or cry! — so the BBC and the IBA have commissioned another study on "the question of initiative violence". This followed Lord Scarman's conclusion that the media had "played a significant role" in the spread of last year's riots. And (surprise, surprise!) already the initial results indicate that television had little or no impact on the behaviour of rioters, or presumably anyone else!

Times get more or less urgent.

Yet the broadcasting authorities persist in their intellectually untenable, let alone unconscionable (if Philip Howard will forgive me!) claim that there is no link between televised and social violence. The sight of two mighty institutions barricading themselves behind yet another sponsored piece of research is to say the least unbecoming.

Why are they so terrified? Admitting that they might have a constructive role to play in "cooling things"? No one is laying all the blame at their feet. No one, as far as I know, is calling for any kind of external censorship. Rather one is calling for the authorities to break out of the hard ideological commitment to "no effect" which allows for neither reassessment or change.

Richard Francis, Director of News and Current Affairs at the BBC, claims (February 12) that the corporation's "prime responsibility must be to present to the public an honest picture of what is happening". Surely we must beg to differ? The "prime responsibility of the BBC, as with the IBA, has to be a far wider one than that. Would Mr Francis, if faced with, shall we say, a street harrowing, a public rape, the torture of a child, perhaps not feel the danger of even one unbalanced person being stimulated to do likewise too great a risk to take?

Knowing Mr Francis as a compassionate, sensitive man I have little doubt that he would then see his "prime" responsibility in different terms. Whether those who act as the guardians of BBC intransigence and pride will open the doors to enlightenment is another thing.

Yours sincerely,
MARY WHITEHOUSE,
National Viewers' and Listeners'
Association,
Ardleigh,
Colchester, Essex.
February 12.

The NHS in practice

From Sir Francis Avery Jones

Sir, If increased demand and productivity are any guide, the NHS should be strong enough to ward off the risk from the private sector that the country would develop a two-tier standard of professional care.

As yet unpublished figures show that in 1980 in hospitals in England and Wales there were 6,035,862 in-patients compared with 2,936,981 in 1950. It is an interesting measure of "productivity" that the number of hospital beds needed has fallen by one third.

With the rapid and well-publicized advances in medical practice there has been an increased expectation by the public to benefit from them particularly in relation to the relief of chronic and often painful disabilities. This has been reflected in the sustained high waiting lists although year after year more patients have been admitted. This increased demand can be met only by providing more specialized facilities such as operating theatres and more manpower but fortunately, with better concentration of resources, fewer, not more beds are needed.

Unfortunately the flexibility needed for change is much reduced by the present system of financial allocation. This is based on an elaborate theoretical calculation of "need" which virtually excludes such changing demand from its formula. There is much to be said for reintroducing an element of "use" into the assessment. The NHS has been most successful in providing a fair and even distribution of specialist skill to treat medical emergencies anywhere in the country; indeed in this respect we lead the world. Now it must do the same for non-urgent work, within its budget.

As "path finders" the private sector continues to make an invaluable contribution to the NHS. It can quickly develop new ideas and sets the pace for improvements in amenities.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS AVERY JONES,
The Athenaeum, SW1
February 7.

Call of duty

From Miss Margaret Byrne

Sir, I was intrigued to read, in The Times of February 5, a railway worker describing split duty as "making us come to work twice in one day for one day's pay."

I worked a split duty for the vast majority of the 38 years of my nursing life. For the greater part of that majority, I returned to the ward a third time to hand over, to the night staff, the care of the patients.

This was taken for granted, by all of us, as necessary for the smooth running of the hospital.

Yours sincerely,
MARGARET BYRNE,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keeping open a window for Russia

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, Mr Caspar Weinberger tells Congress things are so critical that it must approve a huge rearmament programme, both nuclear and "conventional", but preponderantly nuclear, though it should probably be the other way round. Otherwise he fears that the Soviet Union may jump out of Mr Kissinger's "window of opportunity" and launch an assault on the West—presumably nuclear.

Naturally, while welcoming the general intention of the United States to neutralize the recent great increase in Soviet power, it would be a conviction to the West, and notably America, was prepared to evict them from their famous "glacis"—the result of the splendid victory of the Russian people (not the regime) over Hitler—designed to protect the Motherland from a fourth major incursion by Western forces in 170 years.

You don't have to be a crypto-communist to think in this way. Left to itself the dreadful Soviet tyranny will probably suffer some kind of sea change over the years, more particularly if the West gradually applies economic pressure. But a direct physical confrontation will only rally support behind it in Russia and thus prolong its life.

In sum, America should not give the impression that it wants a "showdown" with the Russians. Of course we should all try to get the Helsinki Declaration accepted in the East. But this declaration is not legally binding on the signatories and certainly cannot be imposed by "sanctions". Failure at Madrid, in any case, should not prejudice talks either of the armaments industry or a fevered military imagination.

Admittedly, the Russians could stage some sudden non-nuclear attack in Europe in the quite reasonable expectation of no immediate nuclear response. To

guard against this still unlikely event the West as a whole, and more especially the Europeans, need to step up rapidly and reorganize their conventional defences. To add enormously to America's nuclear power—already more than sufficient to deter any Soviet first strike—at the expense of the conventional side is self-defeating. *A fortiori* this applies to Trident.

It is also dangerous, as would be attempts to promote revolution in the Soviet satellites. If anything could make the Russians jump out of the window it would be a conviction that the West, and notably America, was

prepared to evict them from their

other supporters as this can be done without ruining the economy (see David Watt, *The Times*, February 12).

The European members of Nato who are in the front line

may well believe that this objective could be better achieved rather differently.

The Russians, for instance, have almost certainly no present intention of jumping out of such a "window". No doubt they could, theoretically, eliminate all American strategic land-based missiles and still have enough of their own left to blast American cities if U.S. seaborne missiles were used in reply. But the likelihood that not all the U.S. ICBMs would be knocked out on a first strike, and that in any case even one or two coming from elsewhere would wreak enormous damage in Russia—to say nothing of the appalling effect on the Soviet economy of a long blockade and the necessity of running a devastated Europe—would be so forbidding that a Soviet nuclear *Blitzkrieg* can easily be dismissed as the product of a fevered military imagination.

In sum, America should not give the impression that it wants a "showdown" with the Russians. Of course we should all try to get the Helsinki Declaration accepted in the East. But this declaration is not legally binding on the signatories and certainly cannot be imposed by "sanctions". Failure at Madrid, in any case, should not prejudice talks either of the armaments industry or a fevered military imagination.

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put it simply, America should not give the impression that it wants a "showdown" with the Russians. Of course we should all try to get the Helsinki Declaration accepted in the East. But this declaration is not legally binding on the signatories and certainly cannot be imposed by "sanctions". Failure at Madrid, in any case, should not prejudice talks either of the armaments industry or a fevered military imagination.

Similarly evidence obtained by cross-examination of the complainant as to her provocation of the defendant (which incidentally is not a defence to rape as might be inferred from Mrs Adler's article) may clearly be highly relevant to the issue of consent as may evidence of lack of resistance or failure to complain immediately, and it would be grossly unfair to the defendant to exclude it.

A rape trial is no doubt a very distressing experience for a complainant but so is it for an innocent defendant. Unfashionable though it may be to say so, the law has gone far enough to refuse (not that such evidence would be relevant as Mrs Adler seems to think) irrelevant evidence is always inadmissible). That process may involve the judge asking the complainant some questions in the absence of the jury (as Mr Justice Kilner-Brown seems to have done thereby incurring Mrs Adler's wrath) to see whether her

evidence might reasonably be expected to help the jury when making up their minds on the issue of consent and his decision to do so (though of course not his manner) really has nothing to do with his sensitivity or his sympathy for the complainant.

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information technology may be brought to bear on society by microelectronics.

Microelectronic techniques are progressing remorselessly and there is no return to a pre-microelectronic era. The existence of the technology generates new choices. There is the possibility of great benefit, exemplified in much of the work that will be carried out by the health service of IT82 during the year, and there are alternative outcomes.

For example, patients who are acutely ill in hospital, as well as the elderly and disabled people with chronic handicaps, can be helped by microelectronic devices; an elderly person living alone in sheltered accommodation may be more secure because of an alarm which can allow two-way communication with a control centre; a deaf child can be taught to speak more easily by using a graphic display on a microcomputer.

Information technology may elevate the human condition. On the other hand, if we fail to appreciate the choices that have to be made it may also constrain our behaviour to a monkey level.

Information Technology Year provides the opportunity to examine the choices in which each one of us is involved.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DAWSON,

Chairman, IT82 Health Section,
British Medical Association,
Tavistock Square, WC1.

February 3.

been sufficient to hold the situation so far but, as Mr Eddington says, it is far from secure.

What is needed is not more legislation but the implementation of existing powers. The Theatres Trust has power to buy any theatre or the site on which it exists or both, but it has no money. So long as the municipal authorities continue to act on the trust's advice (which is that no theatre in the West End can be closed), "change of use" is unlikely to be granted but determined developers have found ways and means round the law and Mr Eddington is right in thinking that the only really safe answer is ownership.

The Theatres Trust is ready to acquire the sites and, if necessary the "brick and mortar" as well, but this would demand considerable resources. The land, some of which is already owned by the GLC, would be a great bargain for its value as theatre sites is a fraction of its commercial potential (hence its attraction for the developer), so will the Government make the investment or find the money for the Theatres Trust to do so?

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS, Director,
The Theatres Trust,
10 St Martin's Lane, WC2.

February 8.

'Right of reply' in the press

From Mr Tom Baistow

Sir, Professor Antony Allott is an undoubted authority on African law, but his preoccupation with the contentious legal systems has considerably restricted his opportunities to familiarise himself with European practice in the field of what he dismisses, in his unacademically dogmatic letter (February 13), as the "unworkable" concept of the right of reply.

For his information, and that of my fellow journalists, the legal right of reply has long been used in Continental countries to balance the power of the press.

Three examples:

In France, editors are required under the Press Freedom Act to publish, within three days of receipt, and in the same place and manner as the original item, the replies of any persons or organisations who allege they have been misrepresented or otherwise misrepresented.

Refus

COURT AND SOCIAL

The Queen will visit the annual stallion show of the National Light Horse Breeding Society at Newmarket on March 4.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a gala evening in aid of the Order of St John at the Barbican Arts and Conference Centre on March 4.

The Prince of Wales will attend a ceremony to commemorate the diamond jubilee of the Commonwealth Forestry Association at Westmorton Arboretum, Gloucestershire, on March 5.

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips will attend the trials dinner after the regional police dog trials for the South-west of England and Wales at the Officers' Mess, the Duke of Gloucester Barracks, South Cerney, Gloucestershire, on March 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a dinner in aid of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and the Sussex Division of the St John Ambulance Association at the Inn at the Farnier Theatre, Eton College, on March 29.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr K. J. S. Andrews and Mrs V. E. James

The marriage will take place shortly between Kenneth Andrews and Valerie James both of Hemock, Devon.

Mr T. Barnes and Miss H. C. Price

The engagement is announced between Theodore, elder son of Grant and Irina Barnes, of Berkeley, California, and Harriet, second daughter of James and Belinda Price, of Speyside, Oxfordshire.

Mr J. M. Franklin and Miss A. S. Gault

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of the late Mr Walter Franklin and Mrs Franklin, of Knodishall Place, Saxmundham, Suffolk, and Annabel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs David Gault, of Telegraph House, North Marden, Sussex.

Mr C. P. Hancock and Miss D. Galloway

The engagement is announced between Christopher Patrick, only son of Mr Alan Hancock, of Newport Pagnell, and Mrs Ann Turner, of Little Shelford, Cambridge, and Diane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Brian Galloway, of Windsor.

Mr G. A. S. Locke and Miss C. E. B. Bullock

The engagement is announced between Glynn, only son of Colonel and Mrs A. H. Locke, The Gables, Old Alresford, Hampshire, and Claire, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. B. Bullock, of Teviot, Northend, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Luncheon

HM Government
The Lord Privy Seal, Mr Humphrey Atkins, was host at a luncheon given at Admiralty House yesterday in honour of Senator Don Jose Maria de Areiza, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the council of Europe.

Dinner

Farmers' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs attended the annual dinner of the Farmers' Company held at Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr M. H. Hinton, presided, assisted by the Senior Warden Sir Charles Graham, and the Junior Warden, Mr K. E. Roberts. The other speakers were the Lord Mayor, Sir Charles Graham and Mr J. F. Phillips.

Yugoslav Ambassador and Mrs Stanislawowicz Ambassador and Mrs Stanislawowicz, Mr Bernard Professor K Rawnsley, Dr E. Kapp and the Masters of Arbitrators' Company and their ladies.

Theatre party

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a theatre party and at a dinner at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday given in honour of Señor Don Jose Maria de Areiza, the President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Service dinner

RE Sponsored Units TA
RE Sponsored Units TA held a dinner on Saturday, February 13, 1982, at RE HQ Mess, Chatham. Brigadier P. J. Bush presided and the principal guests were Major-General G. B. Sinclair, Major-General A. C. S. Boswell, Brigadier G. B. Fawcett, Colonel M. W. Knill and Mrs F. W. R. English.

Bryanton School

The following scholarships have been awarded:
SIXTH FORM ACADEMIC Major scholarship: S. Reid, The Warner School, Bloxham. Minor scholarships: Henrietta L. H. Cooke, St Mary's Convent, Shaftesbury; Heather J. Dunstan, Putney High School; Susannah H. C. Fraser, Putney High School; Matthew M. Faine, Croydon High School.

SIXTH FORM MUSIC Major scholarship: Clare R. Salaman, Cardiff High School. Minor scholarship: Susan Whitehead, South Wilts Grammar School.

JUNIOR MUSIC Major scholarship: M. L. Harries, Westminster Abbey Choral School. Minor scholarship: W. J. Cranborne Middle School; Nicola M. Macfadyen, Dean Close Junior School; Natasha K. Pyne, The Athelney, Southampton; S. J. Blake, Windlesham House.

Latest wills

Estate of £3.6m

The Hon Mrs J. E. H. Collins, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, left estate valued at £3,516,533 net. Amy Elizabeth Winfield, of Caldecott, Leicestershire, left £101,881 net. After personal bequests and effects she left the residue equally between the National Canine Defence League, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid): Drown, Mr William Henry John, of High Easter, Essex...£24,728.

The Duke of Edinburgh, senior fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, will attend the fellowship's annual general meeting at St James's Palace on March 18.

The Sultan of Oman will entertain the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at dinner at Claridge's Hotel on March 18.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the royal film performance *Evil Under the Sun*, in aid of the Cinema and Television Benevolent Fund, at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square, on March 22.

Princess Anne, patron, Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend a luncheon at Saddler's Hall on March 26.

The Duke of Edinburgh, a trustee of the Prince Philip Trust Fund for the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, will open the Holycroft Manor Hydrotherapy Pool and then attend a meeting of the trustees and later a gala evening of the Windsor and Eton Operatic Society at the Farrer Theatre, Eton College, on March 29.

Mr G. Warren-Thomas and Miss N. de L. Moody

The engagement is announced between Graeme, eldest son of Mr F. Warren-Thomas, of Brightlingsea, Essex, and Mrs G. J. Warren-Thomas, of Stratford St Mary, Suffolk, and Nicola de Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs I. C. H. Moody of Lympstone, Devon.

Mr N. F. S. Will and Mrs J. W. Entwistle

The engagement is announced between Jock Will, 195, Braid Road, Edinburgh, and Jane Entwistle, 188, Braid Road, Edinburgh.

Marriages

Mr P. Burch and Mrs Z. R. K. Lass

The marriage took place quietly in Epsom on January 29, 1982, between Mr Stephen John Entwistle and Mrs Zoe Rosemary Kathleen Lass (née Thomas). Their address is Holly Tree Cottage, 51 Hampstead Road, Dorking, Surrey.

Mr D. J. W. Greenish and Miss B. M. Knudzon

The marriage took place on Saturday February 13, 1982, at St Peter's Church, Hascombe, of Mr David Greenish, of Major John Greenish and of Mrs R. J. Peate, and Miss Bettina Knudzon, younger daughter of Mrs John Williams and the late Jorgen Knudzon, The Rev R. C. D. Mackenzie officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Peter Christian Knudzon. Mr Shaun Stewart was best man.

A reception was held at Upper House, Hascombe, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

The same buyer paid £2,592

A pair of Mingare sauce tureens, with covers and stands, from a service of more than 40 pieces bought by the Prince Regent as a gift for his younger brother, Adolphus Duke of Cambridge, on the occasion of his marriage to Lady Augusta of Hesse-Cassel, fetched £515 at Christie's sale of English porcelain yesterday. The tureens, dating from about 1820, were bought anonymously.

In other lots Wede, the London dealer, paid £3,780 for a Worcester blue and white painted figure standing by a fence, dating from about 1753. Its estimate was between £1,500 and £2,000.

The same buyer paid £2,592

estimate £900 to £1,200) for a Bow baluster mug, again painted with an oriental figure, and dating from about the same year. It had last appeared at auction in 1964, when it realized £75 and more recently in 1975 when it was sold for £220.

At Sotheby's sale of valuable printed books relating to science and medicine totalled £102,858. A first edition of Andreas Vesalius' *The Anatomy of the Human Body*, dated 1543, sold for £8,800 to a private buyer. A catalogue of books in the Southern Hemisphere, by Edmund Hoyle, sold for £5,600 to Quaritch, the London dealer.

A new departure for Sotheby's

was a sale at Scottsdale, Arizona, on Saturday of Arabian horses and American and European nineteenth and twentieth century paintings and sculpture, held in association with Tom Chauncey Arabinians.

Highest price for a horse was £221,622, which was paid by a Texas buyer for a four-year-old bay mare, Mymudira. The high estimate for a painting was £35,125 for "Indians in winter landscape" by the American painter, Ernest Martin Hennings.

Jim Fowler, a picture dealer in Scottsdale, paid £91,882 for Stirling Muse, a two-year-old grey mare as a Valentine's present for his daughter.

For much of his life he lived quietly in his home in Oxford, occasionally visiting New College for lunch or dinner and still taking a lively interest. In the journal he founded and in the Department of Russian which was largely his creation.

He founded Oxford Slavonic

Papers and edited it from

1950 to 1957, during which time he regularly contributed learned articles, mostly on Anglo-Russian relations in the seventeenth century.

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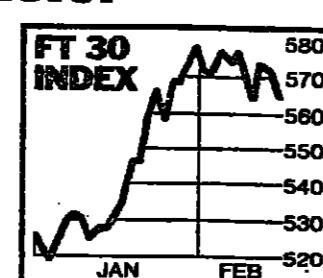
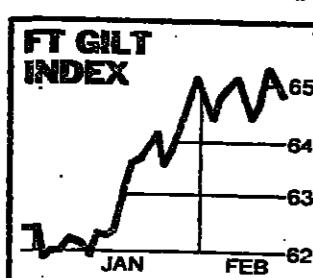
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BUSINESS NEWS

Markets easier



London Markets continued to lose ground yesterday as dollar interest rates moved higher in response to another disappointing set of US money supply figures. The real test of markets will come this afternoon, however, once Wall Street opens. Yesterday it was closed for Washington Day.

Mercury set for take-off

The private telecommunications consortium, Mercury, headed by Cable & Wireless, is to be granted a 15-year operating licence this week but the government is expected to allow British Telecom to retain most of its monopoly as a telecommunications carrier. Mercury will be able to lease private lines to businesses internationally but will be unable to offer services to the small subscriber wishing to make a call through an international exchange.

Liquidator is dismissed

Chancery Lane Registrars, the company liquidating firm run by Maurice Sidwell, a captain, was dismissed as liquidators by Whewell Transport in the Manchester High Court yesterday. Mr Caplan, has served two prison terms, and his firm was probed by the Department of Trade after complaints in the BBC's Checkpoint programme, and from the Insolvency Practitioners' Association.

Contempt moves in Osprey case

Contempt of court moves have been started against a board member of British Shipbuilders and two other men in the pending action over the alleged copying of the Osprey naval patrol craft.

Proceedings seeking the communal to jail for alleged contempt were mentioned briefly to a High Court judge in London and adjourned, by consent, until February 22.

The three men are Jack Daniel, British Shipbuilders board member for warship building; David Moor, superintendent of British Shipbuilders Hydrodynamics ship tank testing laboratory at St Albans; and Mr Bill Richardson, a director of Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering.

MARKET SUMMARY

Equities nervous but quiet

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index fell 6.4 to 564.1
FT Gilts 64.79 fell 0.25
FT all share 325.38 fell 1.73
Bargains 19.791

Talk of a bid for Booker McConnell, the Tia Maria and Unilever supermarket group, by Unilever lifted the price 4p to 74p yesterday as around 1m shares changed hands.

Any bid is unlikely to materialise until after the full-year figures in March, which should show a change in fortune for the troubled engineering division. Analysts reckon profits to rise from last year's depressed level of £14.9m to £18m.

A flurry of activity in Cope Allman shares the closing price unchanged at 45p, after 47p.

Word is that Ladbrokes, down 1p to 152p, has been casting a greedy eye over Cope's business, which includes the profitable fruit machine subsidiary Bell Fruit. Dealing in CCP North Sea Associates was temporarily suspended after the board received a bid approach.

The rest of the equity market spent a quiet day nervously speculating on the Chancellor's options in his budget on March 9.

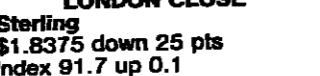
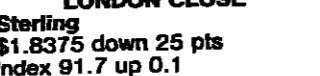
The FT Index ended the first day of the new account in a sombre mood 6.4 down at 564.1 with no fewer than five of its constituents in ex-div form. Among these BOC International fell 5p to 169p, John Brown 2p to 61p, Grand Metropolitan 5p to 184p, Imperial Group 6p to 81p and Tate & Lyle 16p to 220p. In Insurance, London & Man-

COMMODITIES

Continuing tight supplies and low roaster stocks kept March coffee at a £71 premium over May, which closed at £1,316 a tonne. Prices strengthen towards the end of the day's business after trading for most of the time below peaks reached on Friday. The physical market was quiet. But so long as the present quarter's export quotas remain in force traders expect nearby positions to show a premium.

COFFEE

London May 1982
£ per tonne



CURRENCIES

The dollar failed to hold on to the day's highs, with traders nervous of taking positions before seeing the reaction of American markets, closed yesterday.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.8375 down 25 ppts

Index 91.7 up 0.1

DM 4.40

Ff 11.1575

Yen 442.50

Dollar Index 113.4 up 0.7

DM 2.3957 up 110 ppts

Gold \$375.50 down \$3.25

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates were slightly higher. The Bank gave £473m help on a shortage revised downwards from £500m to £400m. Its dealing rates were unchanged.

Domestic rates

Base rates..... 14%

3-month interbank 14¹²%

Euro-currency rates..... 16%-16%

3-month DM 10%-10%

3-month Fr. F. 15%-15%

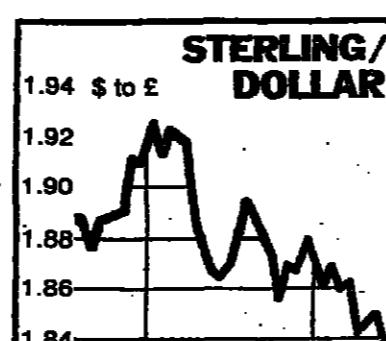
TODAY

Resumed meeting of shareholders of Associated Communications Corporation, London. British Railways board meets. London Institute of Directors seminar on overseas projects.

Company year: Dalgety, Parkfield Foundries, Joseph Webb, Finlays, Creal International Securities, Penland Investments.

Soaring dollar leads to fears of even higher US loan rates

By Frances Williams



World financial markets faced renewed uncertainty yesterday as the dollar soared to its highest levels for several months against European currencies and the Japanese yen. Another set of disappointing United States money supply figures could trigger fresh surges in United States interest rates.

Though dealers detected little central bank intervention in Europe to halt the dollar's advance, the strength of the dollar and the fear of rising American interest rates is causing concern to Western governments. EEC finance ministers yesterday agreed to put renewed pressure on the Reagan administration to act to bring interest rates down.

The dollar began to rise as soon as the world's financial markets opened for business in the Far East overnight on Sunday, as traders

reacted to Friday's worse-than-expected United States money supply figures.

By the time the European markets opened the dollar had broken through the 2.40-dentschmark

barrier to reach nearly DM2.40%, up nearly 2 pfennigs from Friday's close and its highest level for five months.

But traders in Europe reacted cautiously to the American news, preferring to await signals from the United States when the market there reopens today after the long weekend holiday.

The dollar drifted down in quiet nervous trading to finish near the day's lows at DM2.3957, up 1.10 pfennigs from Friday.

The dollar's trade-weighted index improved 0.7 to 113.4, reflecting gains on all lending currencies.

The pound, though easing slightly against the dollar, remained strong against other currencies, buoyed by relatively high British interest rates. Yesterday's disappointing industrial production figures had been largely discounted by the market.

The outlook for American interest rates remains cloudy. Many observers believe that, under duress from the administration, the Federal Reserve Board will do its utmost to resist significant fresh rises in interest rates. Rates are expected to remain steady or move up only slightly over the next few weeks.

The remarks by Mr Volcker, chairman of the Fed, last week that it could contemplate money supply growth above target in the short term is being interpreted to mean that credit policy will not be tightened sharply in response to poor money supply figures, at least for the time being.

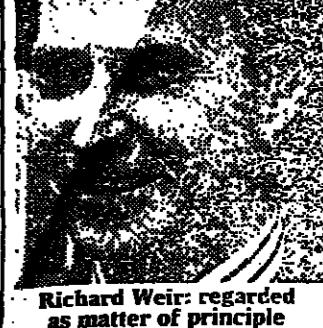
On the other hand, no one expects rates to come down significantly in the foreseeable future, and this is what the Reagan administration and the governments of Europe desperately want.

Insurance fight for building societies

By Derek Harris,
Commercial Editor

Some of the largest of Britain's 200 building societies are squaring up to a confrontation with Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, on the amount of choice offered on insurance to homeowners with building society mortgages. It could be investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

A number of key societies yesterday indicated that they regarded as a matter of principle their acting as agents for insurance companies in such deals, said Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association.



"They obviously believe they should cede the agency only in the most exceptional circumstances because the block insurance system, which benefits the consumer, could otherwise be at risk," Mr Weir said.

As agents for insurance companies, building societies get the commission on arranging the insurance deals. But last October, rather than face justifying the rule before the Restrictive Practices Court, the BSA agreed not to recommend any more to its members that they should act as agents on insurance for buildings.

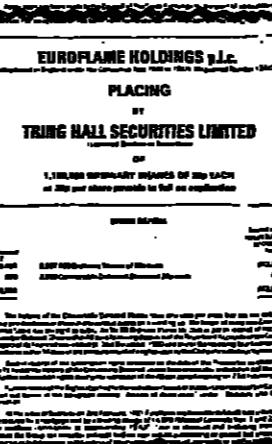
At that time Mr Borrie said it was now open for individual societies to offer freedom of choice in property insurance. That would allow borrowers to shop around, probably using insurance brokers, for their own insurance cover.

The war between building societies and the banks to attract mortgage hunters took a new turn yesterday as Bristol & West, one of the top dozen societies, broke new ground with 100 per cent loans for first-time buyers. These loans will have a ceiling of £25,000.

Would-be borrowers will have to demonstrate their financial credibility: they should have saved between 5 per cent and 10 per cent of the house purchase price, Mr Harry Chadwick, the society's general manager said.

Dealings halted in Euroflame

By Gareth David



the chairman, made an off-the-cuff profit forecast.

His fore cast of profits for the year of £335,000 was accompanied in the final offer document by forecasts of a half-year dividend of 4.28p gross and a total for the year of 3.0p, neither of which will be paid.

The group's business is highly seasonal and sales this winter have been slow. There have also been problems with a log-burning cooker made by the Belgian Eefel group.

The accountants were then called in to produce a report on the business and the reason behind the missed profits forecasts.

Euroflame had had a chequered history since it was brought to the Unlisted Securities Market last year. The shares were first sold at 30p and reached a peak of 54p before being suspended yesterday at 3p.

Even the group's launch was not trouble-free, with the Stock Exchange ordering that the prospectus be reprinted when Mr John Viall,

Offshore waters to be opened for exploration

China poised to join oil giants

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

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Discovering New Zealand.... uncovering Booker

New haven for foreign investors

Suddenly New Zealand has become a market that the knowing ones of the City have discovered. The shares look cheap, it has lots of energy resources, and the government has been following a helpful policy towards exporters, writes Sally White.

It might be a shock to the system to begin to think of New Zealand not as a country to retire to, but as one at which the Organization of Petrol Exporting Countries is looking as a growing and safe haven for large international funds. The International Monetary Fund is devoting one of its latest publications to the country, giving it a glowing bill of health.

The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development is casting out in favour of it as a growth area and a number of City good houses are now doing good business in New Zealand stocks.

One of New Zealand's attractions to investment funds is that in many cases the yield offered on the shares is twice that available on comparable sectors in this country.

For a long time the stock exchange languished. Between 1970 and 1979 the market index moved scarcely more than 50 points either side of 300. The

currency fluctuated to unpredictably for the major funds; that is it went down rather too fast. The deterioration in the terms of trade after the sharp rise in oil prices and the fall in primary commodity prices was of "unprecedented severity", according to the IMF.

On top of that New Zealand suffered from Britain's entry into the Common Market.

From this adversity, however, came a total rethinking by the authorities on how to manage the New Zealand economy. In 1975-76 the government moved decisively to tighten financial policies to contain inflation and reduce the external deficit in the current account. The extent of the switch can be gauged by the reduction in the budget deficit from the equivalent of 8% per cent of GDP in 1975-76 to 3% per cent in 1976-77. The policies were pursued on and off over the rest of the decade.

"There is enough coal for 600 years. There is hydro-electric power, more gas than they can use and the oil coming along in a few years," according to Henderson Crosthwaite's specialist on the country. Additionally, many local businesses have only just begun to specialize. So as well as interest in the domestic industries because of the higher consumer spending likely to be generated by the expansion in the economy, there should also be that favourite of stockmarket activity—lots of turnovers.

Henderson Crosthwaite, and Simon Coates who also follow the country, both like Fletcher Chal-

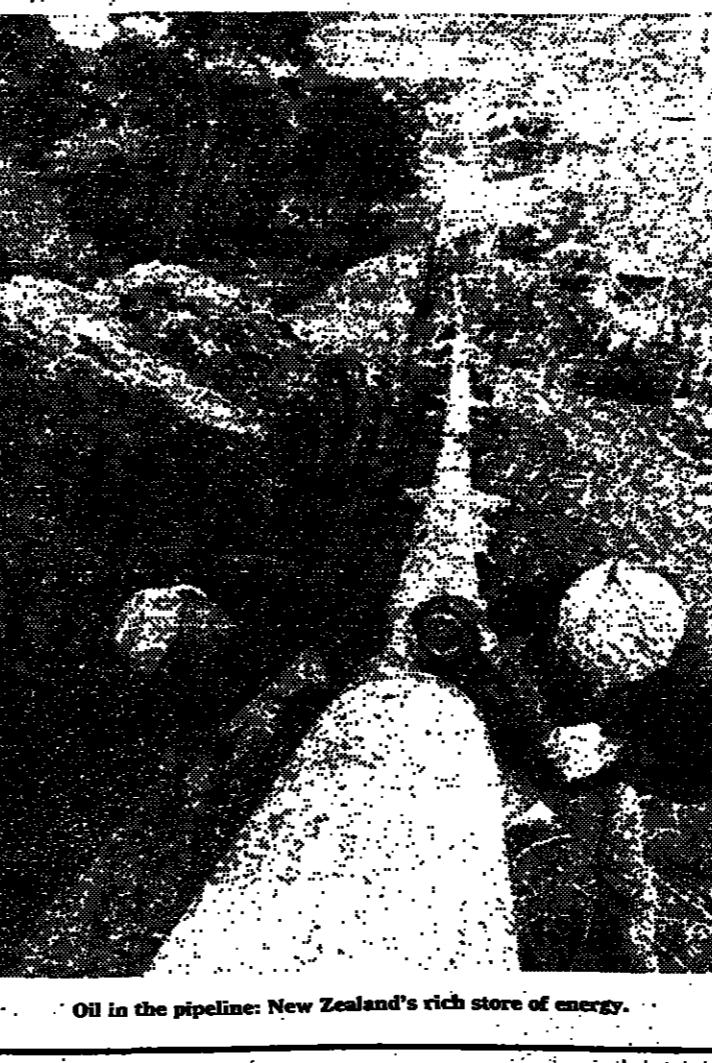
lenge. That is probably the best stock to buy to give a coverage of the economy as a whole. It is New Zealand's largest company, with a large chunk of its business in forestry. It is also at the forefront of energy and mineral resources development for this decade. Diversification comes from its spread into construction and finance. It is currently on a p/e of about 6%, and a yield of 6% prospectively.

New Zealand Forest Products is another forestry group favourite—on a p/e of around 5 and a yield of 6%.

Wattie Industries, on a prospective p/e and yield of just over 6 in both cases, is another popular stock. It is the largest food processor in the country, and has coped well in switching its export market to the Pacific Basin.

A take-over possibility is Dominion—the second largest New Zealand brewery group. Brierley Investments, the country's eighth largest company, has a large stake in Dominion, and is tipped as a potential bidder. Dominion is on a yield of 6.5% and a p/e of 7.2 prospectively. Brierley is on a prospective p/e of around 8 and a yield of over 7%.

There are oil exploration companies available for those most speculative investors. Cue Energy and NZ Oil and Gas are often mentioned. Both were 1981 flotation, coming to market at a peak in the index. Overhang on both shares is a large amount of stock in the hands of potential sellers, which makes them look cheap, or ones to avoid, depending on your taste.



Oil in the pipeline: New Zealand's rich store of energy.

DRAKE & SCULL

Dividend lifted after record year

Drake & Scull, the heating and ventilating contractor, pushed up profits by two-thirds to a record £3.6m in the year to October 31 helped by tighter controls on costs and the level of contract completion in the United Kingdom and Middle East.

The final dividend has been raised from 2.14p gross to 2.5p, leaving the year's payment up by 9 per cent to 4.25p.

The group says that the conditions in the market are now tighter and more competitive than a year ago. Mr Lionel Bugler, chief executive, said the group was not making any forecasts but would be happy if results were the same again in 1981-82.

Fastest growth in the past financial year came in the Middle East where profits jumped from £184,000 to £1.7m on turnover increased from £7m to £12.1m. In the United Kingdom profits rose from £1.36m to £1.93m on turnover 13 per cent higher at £84.4m.

Both Africa and the Far East produced losses. Africa turned round from £600,000 profit to £150,000 loss and the Far East from an £81,000 profit to £227,000 loss.

Drake & Scull has provided £500,000 towards the rationalization of the fan business of Sturtevant, a manufacturing company, which lost £271,000 compared with a profit of £77,000 because of a shortage of orders. Mr Bugler said that the group was aiming for break-even result from Sturtevant in 1981-82.

Drake has filled nearly two-thirds of capacity with orders for 1981-82 the same proportion as the previous year. "We'd like more but contracts are becoming shorter-term and faster moving," said Mr Bugler.

The group's cash position



Sir Mouty Finniston, chairman of Drake & Scull

has improved, reflecting financial controls on the business. Cash in the bank has risen from £1.67m to £5.6m. After deductions cash advances on contracts and overseas overdraft, the net cash position has risen from £42,000 to £2.2m.

Anglian Windows

Anglian Windows is considering a flotation on the Stock Exchange which would take the form of an offer for sale of part of the company's share capital by S. G. Warburg & Co.

The group manufactures replacement windows and employs 850 people at its Norwich factory and has more than 140 window centres and depots.

It was founded in 1966 by Mr George Williams, the present chairman, who holds more than 70 per cent of the share capital. One quarter of the shares are held by Silvermines, the Irish investment company, but this might be reduced in a flotation.

Mr Alan Keizer, joint managing director, said the group would launch the flotation within a year, depending on the market. He said it had plans to expand into Scotland in the autumn, opening window centres and

distribution depots, but this was not the main reason for the move.

He said that the company, whose turnover has risen from £9.5m to £48m in the past five years, had to look to the future. Pre-tax profits have risen in that period from £680,000 to more than £4m.

Following the flotation Silvermines would retain a significant holding and Mr Williams would remain the majority shareholder in Anglian.

NORDIC BANK

Small rise

Nordic Bank, the successful consortium bank jointly owned by the four leading Scandinavian banks, reports a small rise in 1981 profits from £1.2m to £1.25m pretax and Mr John Scater, managing director, said the bank was reasonably confident about 1982.

Total balance sheet footings rose from £1.441m to £1.942m, although the increase in sterling terms is partly due to the fall of the currency. About 85 per cent of the bank's assets are held in foreign currencies—mainly the United States dollar and Swiss franc—sterling depreciated by about a fifth against these during 1981.

The loan portfolio rose by a quarter to £1.041m helped by activity in the syndicated loan market but the increase is again flattered by the drop in sterling and in real terms the increase was less than 5 per cent.

The rise in profits largely reflected higher fee income which increased from £4.5m to £5.5m. The Swiss subsidiary, Norfinanz-Bank Zurich, where Nordic Bank has a 60 per cent interest, also made a bigger contribution to group profits and Nordic said there had been a small rise in average lending margin. Although this was due to the bank making more longer term loans, Nordic said that the decline in lending spreads seemed to have halted.

Nordic said that there had been an increase in provisions against bad debts in

1981, including provisions on its lending to the shipping industry. However, only about 15 per cent of its loan portfolio was in shipping.

Last month Nordic Bank was added to the list of banks whose acceptances are eligible for re-discounting at the Bank of England and this is expected to help to boost the bank's bill business.

Although consortium banks are unfashionable in many parts of the banking industry, Nordic said its relationships with its shareholders remained good although there was growing emphasis on avoiding areas of competition. "We're spending more and more time working out ways of complementing our shareholders and of avoiding competition," Mr Scater said.

To this end Nordic is concentrating on business in the United Kingdom, Swiss and Far East markets.

RIO TINTO-ZINC

Fall at offshoot

Rio Tinto Mining (Zimbabwe), which is 56.6% owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc, the British mining finance house, saw pre-tax profits fall last year from £57.77m to £51.2m (£1.2m to £1.1m). Tinto

Tint will trade under the name Heseltine Moss, will have 20 partners in nine offices at London, Reading, Oxford, Newbury, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bristol, Cardiff and Swansea.

Mr Christopher Blount, a partner of Heseltine Moss, said that the merger was a natural geographical move.

BROKERS MERGE

The stockbroking firms Heseltine, Moss & Co and Care Rowland & Co are to merge this year creating a

firm with more offices in Britain than any other stockbroker.

Mr Guy Campfield, a partner in Care Rowland, said the firm would be cutting staff at its Cardiff and Swansea offices from 19 to seven. There would be no job losses at Heseltine, Moss & Co.

He said the future for stockbrokers was going to be difficult for the next five or six years, and added that the firm was going into a big unit with good research support.

Administration costs for a small firm were not much less than for a big one and the merger would allow partners to devote more time to clients.

A couple of approaches had been made to the firm over the past three years but this merger was agreed after partners in the two firms had discussed the idea at a Stock Exchange Unit Committee Meeting last November.

The combined firm, which will trade under the name Heseltine Moss, will have 20 partners in nine offices at London, Reading, Oxford, Newbury, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bristol, Cardiff and Swansea.

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INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Japan's Toyota car company made a net profit of £64,400m yen (about £151m) on total sales of 1,870,500m, including exports, in the last six months of 1981.

The profit represented an increase of 12.9 per cent over the same period of 1980 and sales rose by 16.1 per cent.

In a financial report, the nation's top car maker said that its sales between July 1 and December 31 last year totalled 1,541,000 vehicles, down 2.2 per cent from the same period of the previous year.

Exports amounted to 1,202,400m dollars while imports totalled 21,261m dollars. Rubber, crude oil, tin, palm oil, saw timber and thermionic valves accounted for 66 per cent of total exports, but exports of rubber and crude oil were down.

Exports were affected by world economic stagnation and the Japanese car industry's policy of voluntary restrictions on shipments to the United States and Western Europe, Toyota said.

At the same time, the rating on the series "A" 4.625 cumulative convertible preferred stock was lowered to "BAA" from "A".

The company's senior unsecured debt remains classified "A", it said.

Moody's said the ratings reflect the continuing contraction of cash flow and fixed coverages as a result of adverse economic conditions.

CAPITAL MARKETS

The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand has issued notes totaling 10,000m yen in Japan's capital market. Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan announced, accord-

ing to the Asian Wall Street Journal.

Bank National de Paris, one of the big three nationalized deposit banks, is raising 1,500m francs on the domestic bond market with a two-tranche bond issue. One tranche of 900m francs consists of 17.20 per cent bonds maturing in 1990. The second tranche of 600m francs is of floating-rate bonds maturing in 1992.

Interest will be calculated on the basis of the average yield of state-guaranteed bonds at issue date with a minimum of 11 per cent.

Greyhound Corp of Phoenix, Arizona, said its Greyhound Leasing and Financial Corporation subsidiary had filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a proposed offering of 510,000 of debentures due February 15, 1997.

Commercial Paper Rating: Moody's Investors Service said it had lowered Crown Zellerbach Corporations commercial paper rating to prime-two from prime-one.

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Peninsular Malaysia recorded a trade deficit of 2,180 Malaysian dollars (£507m) during the first 11 months of last year against a profit of 1,838m dollars in the same period of 1980.

Exports amounted to 18,020.4m dollars while imports totalled 21,261m dollars. Rubber, crude oil, tin, palm oil, saw timber and thermionic valves accounted for 66 per cent of total exports, but exports of rubber and crude oil were down.

Raffles Consolidated Holdings announced in Johannesburg a profit tax of R 41.35m (28.75 million) last year with earnings per share of 10.57 cents (67.4). The final dividend was 34 cents, making 51 cents for the year.

South African Breweries has bought Liberty Life Assurance of Africa's 22 per cent holding in Edgars Consolidated Holdings raising its stake in Edgars to 60 per cent. Mr Donald Gordon, the chairman, said in Johannesburg.

There will be one small bonus from the Fed's failure to control money growth in the last three months. The second quarter United States real economy is likely to be surprisingly better than expected. In the current first quarter, real gross national product may decline at an annual rate of 3 to 4 per cent. But during the second quarter, as a result of the money boom since October, real gross national product is likely to grow at an annual rate of 4 to 5 per cent.

Exports were affected by world economic stagnation and the Japanese car industry's policy of voluntary restrictions on shipments to the United States and Western Europe, Toyota said.

Exports were generally fully met by imports, but imports were generally stronger than exports. This was particularly true in the second quarter, as imports were up 1.5% and exports were up 1.2%.

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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Roy Capel wants you!

Roy Capel, 40, wants you; or rather, he does if you have the millions of a rich institution in the worlds of art or antiquity. But your question, and his gamble is who wants him?

Roy is Britain's last printer in Colotype and one of half a dozen in the world. Never heard of it? Until yesterday neither had I. It is a photo-mechanical process which claims to get closer to the original print, painting or manuscript than any other. But only those of exquisite taste need bother. A lithograph version, say, £6 could easily be £60 in Colotype. It is like buying a hand-made shoe's at £600 a pair.

Roy's gamble is in fact his last throw. He wants the world to beat a path to his Cotswold-stone doors at Cotswoold Colotype at Nailsworth. He has been in the business for five months (he already has a big lithograph business) but already Colotype is gobbling the profits (£150,000 a year from less than £1m turnover) of the group as a whole.

Profit margins are however, 100 per cent. If around the world, a few more people like Harvard or the Ashmolean would buy, Capel's fortune is made, and dusty plans to join the Unlisted Securities Market would be swept.

Do not underrate Mr Capel. But did Brooks Bond Liebig, the former Colotype owner know better? It was shrewd enough to get its presses from the Germans at the end of the war as reparations.



Roy Capel - a type looking for business

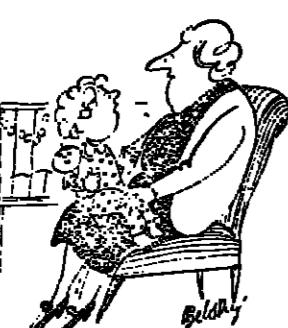
Chocs for the sickly rich

If you earn less than about £26,000 a year and love chocolates, do not read on. Because after more than 80 years of selling America's most expensive sweets, Karl Bissinger French Confections of St Louis is coming to England.

The company has chocolate visiting cards and greetings cards; one item consists of yellow chocolate tennis balls in a tin and another, a complete set of chocolate dominoes.

The president, Bud Kolbrenner, dispatches most of his chocolates through mail order catalogues because it is cheaper to sell that way.

The American chocolate eater consumes 27 pounds per capita annually compared with the European's nine.



"But Gran, everyone knows that baby's came out of test tubes."

Is the day dawning of speculative prison developers? Redevelopment of decaying Victorian property is no longer the monopoly of the property developer according to Home Secretary, Mr William (short, sharp, shock) Whitelaw. Repairs to Victorian prisons would cost some £150m, during the 1980s with a further £350m likely to be spent on major projects such as boilers and sewers, he said yesterday.

And to whom was he talking? Why, the annual gathering of the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, but there is no truth in rumours of a spate of planning applications from developers wanting to build top security, low rise office buildings out of town.

Peter Wainwright

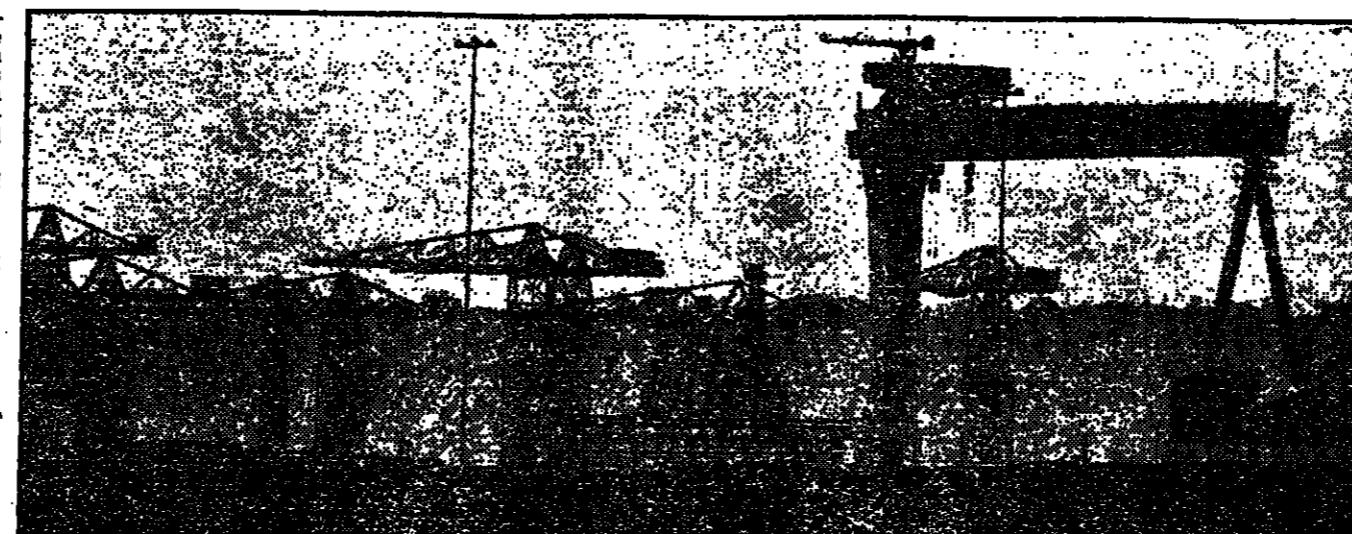
NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Robert Clark has been appointed a director of Shell Transport and Trading with effect from March 1, 1982.

Mr P. Fairclough is to be appointed managing director of the Burmah-Castrol Company on April 1, 1982.

Mr Richard Seymour has been appointed to the Furness Witb board. Mr Seymour is chairman and managing director of Furness-Houlder (Insurance).

The fate of Harland and Wolff and De Lorean are linked. Bob Rodwell reports

Northern Ireland: the jobs dilemma facing Mr Prior

Harland and Wolff's yard: casting a long shadow over East Belfast

ine engine work to Japan, rather than to the equally competent H and W at home.

As an immediate "life saver," the shipyard is pursuing an order for a 119,000 tonne ore carrier for British Steel. Pressure is being brought on the Government to ensure that this ship is both ordered quickly and ordered from Belfast in the hope of averting the most imminent redundancies.

Both H and W and the unions have a good case to build this vessel, three ore carriers of the same size having been built in Belfast in recent years specifically for British Steel and all have proved satisfactory. But it will require a subsidy from the Government's intervention fund to enable H and W to compete with international prices and, probably, considerable pressure on British Ship Builders to order the ship ahead of its own good time.

In the longer term H and W have a number of tenders out and are chasing several contracts in the market where would-be builders still greatly outnumber eager purchasers. One particular sales thrust is towards the predicted increase in the international coal trade for power generation, with a series of designs for "colliers" which can themselves be coal-fired in line with the forecast move away from oil.

The Belfast order book is extremely thin with only four ships, to be completed by next year and one of these, a complex Liquified Petroleum Gas Carrier, is almost ready for sea trials. In the engine works which employs 900, short time is already in force much to the irritation of the unions who contend that an overloaded British Ship Builders is subcontracting mar-

itime engine work to Japan, rather than to the equally competent H and W at home.

There are few similarities between a shipyard building three or four vessels a year and a factory which was until last month building 80 cars a day but, nonetheless, H and W and De Lorean's destinies are inter-linked. The shipyard has been the industrial foundation of Protestant Belfast for well over 100 years; the new car plant was intended to bring a prosperous future to the predominantly Catholic West Belfast communities

• If the Government bails out De Lorean the shipyard workers will feel no less entitled to further help,

which have never had an industrial base of any kind.

If the Government were to allow De Lorean to fail before the company has ever been allowed to thrive, and then shell out yet more money to keep H and W marginally afloat, it would certainly be seen as the act of a Protestant-dominated Government and clear discrimination against the Catholic minority.

It would almost certainly damage Mr Prior's chances of moving towards a mutually acceptable political settlement later this year. If,

Another government-funded aeronautical venture, the LearFan project to produce a radical all-carbon-fibre twin-turboprop business aircraft under development in the United States continues to progress in employment terms. Some 600 are employed in Northern Ireland with a growth to 1,000 planned for the end of the year and US FAA certification of the aircraft targeted for 1983.

Without a major and unlikely spate of orders, there is no sign of keeping to its recently submitted corporate plan. Though ostensibly confidential, this is known to have forecast a decrease to below £20 million in government assistance by the year 1984/5.

Beside the scale of the shipyard and car plant problems, Mr Prior's other industrial headaches are relatively minor, but with Ulster unemployment now nudging 125,000 and rapidly approaching an overall rate of 25 per cent, they are no less pressing.

The State owned aircraft and missile makers Short Brothers are being forced to shed a further 650 white collar and shop floor personnel after a recent shakeout of several hundred through early retirements and voluntary redundancy. But its underlying position is considered healthy once the world-wide slump in commercial aircraft sales ends.

In longer established trades, terms are hard for textile machinery engineers James Mackie which has matched H and W in both age and influence as an industrial pillar of Protestant Belfast for more than 140 years. Having shed 800 workers in the last quarter of last year Mackie is now dismissing a further 400 to reduce to a mere 1300 a workforce which numbered about 4,000 only five years ago.

At the beginning of next month will be decision day for one of only three remaining synthetic fibre plants in Northern Ireland the much-reduced British Ekalon facility at Antrim, where only 800 now work after the decimation of a once huge industry which has seen Courtaulds, ICI and Du Pont disappear.

The ACC battle has dragged on too long. An important public company is being treated to entrepreneurial manoeuvring rather than to rational decision-taking.

At least one crumb of comfort is that it is not totally inconceivable that shareholders might, at the end of the day, find themselves left with only Mr Holmes a'Court's original bid on the table.

The ACC battle has

dragged on too long. An

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nental manoeuvring rather

than to rational decision-

taking.

Not that the December

fall was unexpected. But

taken together with the lack

of confidence shown in the

recent CBI industrial sur-

vey, it is clear that the

recovery in most sectors is

still slow and tentative.

Whether the Chancellor

proposes to deal with that

through the fiscal or the

interest rate regulator on

March 9 remains to be seen.

Business Editor

Curiouser and curioser

The Associated Communications Corporation saga grows curiouser and curioser. Alice herself would be bemused by the following situation. Robert Holmes a'Court has two enclosures offers on the table: Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Corporation is bidding without a full understanding of ACC's financial position; the institutions are torn between principle and the desire for an increasing auction price; and Mr Jack Gill still does not know whether he will pick up his £560,000 golden handshake.

Although the precise nature of the legislation is not clear, the written answer given in the House of Commons by Mr Tom King, the Local Government Minister, indicates that councils will not be allowed to accept more than the product of a halfpenny limit on the aid councils can give to local industry.

An important ingredient in the latest set of proposals is financial support by local authorities. But that is unfortunately threatened by legislation proposed by the Government last week, which would place limits on the aid councils can give to local industry.

According to Mr Geoffrey Edge, chairman of the West Midlands County Council Development Committee, his authority would not have been able to commit its £545,000 to the Warwick science park if the proposed legislation were already on the statute book. The Government should make clear that support for science parks is not included in the halfpenny limit.

Markets
M1 blues

Yet another disappointing set of American money supply figures late on Friday produced the inevitable result when markets opened yesterday morning. Up went Eurodollar interest rates, the three-month rate in London pushing almost a ½ per cent higher to 16 ¼ per cent; and up went the dollar through the DM2.40 level.

Sterling duly fell against the American currency, dipping below the \$1.83 level at one stage. But it again performed well against other currencies and domestic interest rates were only a touch firmer.

The three-month Eurosterling rates is now a full two points below the Eurodollar rate.

While that holds out at least one crumb of comfort the authorities must find all the other main policy gauges highly confusing at the moment. The January money supply figures were far from good, and the continuing high level of bank lending to the private sector especially puzzling.

Yet yesterday's industrial production figures for December showed their second consecutive monthly fall, with manufacturing output dropping back to its lowest level for 14 years.

At the beginning of next month will be decision day for one of only three remaining synthetic fibre plants in Northern Ireland the much-reduced British Ekalon facility at Antrim, where only 800 now work after the decimation of a once huge industry which has seen Courtaulds, ICI and DuPont disappear.

Mr Holmes a'Court's original bid on the table.

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INVESTORS CAPITAL TRUST PLC**Annual Report for the year to 30th November 1981****Capital Growth**

available in some parts of the country, the increase in sales of video cassette recorders — which divert potential viewers away from the regular channels — and the use of the television set for video games and teletext information and we can see why the advertisers' strategy will have to change.

The advantage of a fragmented audience is that advertisers will be able to target campaigns more directly at sections of the population, pinpointing groups who are known to be users of their products or services. This, of course, requires greater planning by the advertising agency and reliable market research on which to make the media buying decisions.

"The 1980s will be the era of the media buyer," Brian Downing, the managing director of IPC Women's Magazines Group, told the conference.

"Campaigns will increasingly be directed at more specific groups and not at the great lumps of the mass market," said John Perris, media director of Saatchi and Saatchi Garland-Compton.

"There must be more detailed planning and fine tuning."

The changes come against the background of a growing recognition within marketing companies and their agencies of the vital importance of the media planning and buying function.

Only 10 years ago, the media department of an advertising agency was often regarded virtually as an order-processing department and in many

agencies the media director had no seat on the board.

The growing complexity of advertising rate cards, particularly those from television companies, and the increase in the cost of advertising campaigns meant that large advertisers found it difficult to take advantage of the improved negotiation facilities provided by the media owners.

The rising status of the media department was accelerated by the founding of a number of independent media companies, which planned and bought campaigns directly for advertisers.

Some television time-buyers found they were able to command salaries almost

Dividends

as high as those of the creative people in advertising whose status had never been in doubt.

The imminent media explosion will further increase the importance of media planners and buyers within the advertising process.

The launch of the Mail on Sunday will fill one of the last major market gaps in British publishing, by providing head-on competition for the Sunday Express, which monopolizes the middle ground of Sunday news-papers.

"One in five people do not take any Sunday paper at all," the Mail on Sunday's managing director, John Winnington-Ingram, told the delegates in Rome. His newspaper, which will be a 64-page tabloid, is aiming for a circulation of 1.4 million within two years.

That may benefit Associated Newspapers, which needs to spread some of the overheads borne currently by the Daily Mail. It may well be of benefit to the readers of the new publication. Whether it is ultimately of benefit to advertisers, is questionable.

International Character**Geographical Spread**

The principal objective of the Company is capital growth. Since 1974, when the Company's policies were re-defined, the assets have grown from £53m. to £110m. and the net asset value per Ordinary Share has increased by 128 per cent thus outperforming the major indices in the U.K. and U.S.A.

Over the period 1974-81 dividends paid to shareholders have kept pace with the increase in the retail price index, and it is the Company's declared intention that its dividends should increase with the growth in value of the investment portfolio.

The Company has been investing around the world since 1891 and to-day retains a very large overseas portfolio while not confining its investments to any one market or sector. Shareholders have a stake in an international portfolio which many could not duplicate for themselves and at a cost which the smallest investor can afford.

Overseas 60% {

Dull start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Feb 15. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

DOUGLAS

CIVIL ENGINEERING & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

**BIRMINGHAM-CARROTT-EDINBURGH-GLASGOW-LONDON-RAIRMAN
SALE-STOCKTON-ON-TEE-Swansea-WIGAN-YATE-and OVERSEAS**

Gross Div Yield P/E																
High Low Stock Price Chg'ge pence % P/E																
1981/82 High Low Company																
Int. Gross Div Yield P/E																
High Low Stock Price Chg'ge pence % P/E																
BRITISH FUNDS																
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																
A - B																
SHRTS	98	Treas	14c	1982	90%	14.005	14.578	110	45	5.0	12.8	91	50	Meyer M. L.	75	4% 3.8 7.0 5.3
98	92%	Exch	94c	1982	97%	8.429	14.123	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Midland Ind.	75	2% 10.9 10.9 5.3
97	92%	Exch	94c	1982	97%	9.538	14.070	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Midwest Suppl.	75	2% 4.6 14.1
95	92%	Exch	94c	1983	95%	9.128	14.070	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mitchell Cos. Co.	75	2% 2.5 12.5
94	92%	Exch	94c	1983	94%	10.277	14.070	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Modern Eng.	75	2% 1.5 12.5
93	92%	Exch	94c	1983	94%	9.665	12.843	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mobes Grp.	75	2% 6.5
92	92%	Exch	13c	1983	94%	13.620	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Montgomery	75	2% 1.5 12.5
91	92%	Fund	50c	1982-84	94%	16.554	13.224	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Montreal	75	2% 1.5 12.5
90	92%	Exch	13c	1983	94%	12.128	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Morgan Cruc.	75	2% 1.5 12.5
89	92%	Exch	14c	1983	94%	12.027	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mowland J.	75	2% 1.5 12.5
88	92%	Exch	14c	1983	94%	12.027	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
87	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
86	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
85	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
84	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
83	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
82	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
81	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
80	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
79	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
78	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
77	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
76	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
75	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
74	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
73	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
72	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
71	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
70	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
69	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
68	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
67	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
66	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
65	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
64	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
63	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
62	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
61	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
60	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
59	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
58	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
57	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
56	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5 12.5
55	92%	Exch	14c	1984	93%	12.022	14.044	104	62	1.1	5.7	93	48	Mountford	75	2% 1.5

Racing

Broadsword's fan club gains an important member

By Michael Seely

The thrills of Cheltenham seemed only just around the corner at Nottingham yesterday as Broadsword had a narrow victory over his rivals in the City Trial Hurdle. Given weight away all round, Broadsword sprinted away on the run-in to beat Secret Ballot by three lengths, with No Bombs a length away third.

It had been a faultless performance by Lord Northampton's five-year-old, and no one was more impressed than Peter Easterby, who has already added five winners of the Champion Hurdle to his tally. "We're going to beat," said the twice-times champion trainer. "Sea Pigeon's all right. But he'll have to wake up now. I'll show some headlines about Broadsword tomorrow morning. That's the trick!"

Yesterday's racing has living proof of the fact that people will go racing to catch the stars of the course, said David Heyman, the chief. "I think that the crowd was still up on a normal Monday evening. The feeling of anticipation in the air was increased when looking at the form of the day's racing, and was turned out magnificently by David Nicholson."

Pride is reflected in the eyes of both the owner and trainer afterwards. "He's not been beaten," said Lord Northampton. "The horse had done everything right," said Nicholson. "I've been training him for one race and one race only, and he's won it to his best, at the right time. Broadsword has never been off the bridle in his work at home. He won't run again before the big day, and I'll take him there."

Towcester programme

1.0 HULCOTE CHASE (Div II; novices: £1,615 2m 50yd (10)

1 0311 SPINNING SAINT (CD) Mrs M Babbage 6-11-13 M. Williams 7-1-13 1 0320 SILENCE House 7-11-7 Scudmore 11 1/2-2 GERRY F Winter 7-1-3 ... Francoise 13 0-0-0 NEW Moon 8-11-3 ... R Floyd 14 0-0-0 MY SON 7-1-3 ... R. Williams 15 0-0-0 PADDY'S TAX A Runaway 8-1-3 ... M. Cawson 4 16 0-0-0 RELAXATION Ringer 7-1-3 ... S. Mitchell 17 0-0-0 KODAK 7-1-3 ... R. Williams 18 0-0-0 GE-STAR SANDON Mr D Dighton 5-10-6 ... Dr. 19 0-0-0 HYMNOTHERAPIST Pritchard 5-10-6 ... M. Meth 7 20 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 11-4 Gerry, 8 Silenus, 7 My Bonnie Prince, 10 ... 21 0-0-0 SUMMER BELDING Lady A Fletcher 5-1-13 ... M. C. Pigrum 7 22 0-0-0 THE GRAPHER Mrs K. Watson 7-1-3 ... Jessica Watson 7 23 0-0-0 CANDALOUS James, 4-10-3 ... Michaly 24 203 GIGANTIC Hinchliffe, 4-10-3 25 0-0-0 GAY MUSTRELL Ingolds, 4-10-3 26 0-0-0 GREAT FIREwork 4-10-3 27 0-0-0 NEW CONTROVERSE 4-10-3 ... Coopan 28 0-0-0 PERIODICS Austin, 4-10-3 29 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 30 0-0-0 UNDISCOVERED Macher, 4-10-3 31 0-0-0 MY BOY JACK, 3 Orchid Bay, 7-2 New Contingent, 7 Fugacious, 10 Double Morning, 14, 20 others. 1.30 ALDERTON HURDLE (Div II; novices: £552; 2m (18)

1 ORCHID BAY (D) Thomas, 5-11-10 ... Keppler 2 LETHBRIDGE Sprightly, 5-11-3 ... Smith 3 CASE Founder, 6-11-10 ... J. Davies 4 DOUBLE MEANING A. Bailey, 6-11-3 5 GIGANTIC FIREwork, 7-1-3 ... R. Floyd 6 GE-STAR SANDON, Mrs D. Dighton 7-1-3 ... Scudmore 7 MY BOY JACK D. Nicholson, 7-1-3 ... Scudmore 8 SUMMER BELDING, 8-1-3 9 REBELLO Lady A. Fletcher, 5-1-13 ... M. C. Pigrum 7 10 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT, 11-4 Gerry, 8 Silenus, 7 My Bonnie Prince, 10 ... 11 0-0-0 SUMMER BELDING Lady A. Fletcher, 5-1-13 ... M. C. Pigrum 7 12 0-0-0 THE GRAPHER Mrs K. Watson 7-1-3 ... Jessica Watson 7 13 0-0-0 CANDALOUS James, 4-10-3 ... Michaly 14 203 GIGANTIC Hinchliffe, 4-10-3 15 0-0-0 GAY MUSTRELL Ingolds, 4-10-3 16 0-0-0 GREAT FIREwork 4-10-3 17 0-0-0 MAURICE'S TIP J. Jenkins 4-10-10 ... M. Harrington 18 0-0-0 MELBOURNE MUST 4-10-10 19 0-0-0 NEW MONEY BAGS 8-10-10 ... R. Floyd 20 0-0-0 POLYPURER Hanman 4-10-10 ... P. Hanman 21 0-0-0 PRIMROSE 4-10-3 22 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 23 0-0-0 PARLEY MANN 4-10-10 24 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 25 0-0-0 MY BOY JACK, 3 Orchid Bay, 7-2 New Contingent, 7 Fugacious, 10 Double Morning, 14, 20 others. 2.00 SILVERSTONE HURDLE (selling: £503; 2m (15)

1 0009 MISTEREFF (B) Pritchard 5-11-10 2 0-0-0 NARKEEN O' Neill 5-11-10 3 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 5-11-10 4 0-0-0 GIGANTIC FIREwork 4-10-3 5 0-0-0 HELSENA Bridgwater 4-10-10 6 0-0-0 ILLEGAL LADY Hanman 4-10-10 7 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 8 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 9 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 10 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 11 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 12 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 13 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 14 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 15 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 16 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 17 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 18 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 19 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 20 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 21 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 22 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 23 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 24 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 25 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 26 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 27 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 28 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 29 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 30 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 31 0-0-0 SPINNING SAINT 4-10-3 32 0-0-0 SPINNING 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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

40 Open University: Personality and Learning
7.05 Creating the System 7.30 Beginning Reading.
7.30 University 9.35 Germany 9.53 German
Conversation 10.10 Look and Read 10.35
Religious and Moral Education 11.00 Early Life
1.17 Television Club 11.30 Supermarket
Perspective: Twelfth Night 12.05 General Studies
2.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore
Mid SE only Financial Report and news headlines
11.45 News 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among
the stars a look at a range of coloured contact
lenses. 1.45 Books 2.00 See-Saw programme for the
very young (r) 2.00 You for Four and Five
ear olds (r) 2.15 For Schools, Concerts
Music Arcade: Brass 2.40 Communicate 3.00
Lodsworth 3.20 Tomos the Titly, Welsh comedy
series 3.53 Regional news (not London)

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Instrumentation
7.05 The Play Exchange 7.30 Talking to
Children 7.55 Clootie-Doo-Doo Play
School presented by Elizabeth
Millbank and Dev Sappo. 11.25
Lodsworth 3.55 The Old Boy
Network: Chesney Allen. He recalls
his show business career from the
stage of the Westminster Theatre (r).

Chesney Allen: BBC 2, 3.55 pm

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Home Activities. 9.35 An author
talks about his writing. 10.15 The Story is A Bed
Story: Sophie and Macbeth 10.30 Mathematical
Tables 11.22 Early Bird 11.45 The Big
Conversation, 11.20 Button Moon. Space Age
adventures for the very young. 12.10 Let's
Pretend. The Whistling Kettle - a play for the very
young. 12.30 The Sunflowers. Drama series about
an Australian family during World War Two. 1.00
News 1.20 Thursday News 1.30 Take the High
Way. A road trip across a Midland estate. 2.00
Afternoon Plus Movie Marathon: Gunga Din. George
Jones discusses the problem of being one's own
worst enemy. 2.45 Born and Bred. The final
episode in the series featuring the two South
London families - the Bentges and the Tonseys (r).
3.45 Welcome Back, Kotter. American high
school comedy series starring Gabe Kaplan and
John Travolta. It is the week of the exams and
everybody is feeling the strain.

Radio 4

8.00 News Briefing.
8.25 Today in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Caffeine 01-580 4411 —
Sewing.
10.00 From our own Correspondent.
10.45 Morning Daily Service.
11.00 Play: "Paula's Tape" by Robert James.
11.00 Play: "Paula's Tape" by Romy
Robinson.
11.35 Weather.
12.27 Ooo... Unquote Nigel Rees
and guests share favourites
questions and identify others. 1
12.55 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Women's Hour.
3.00 News. House by Charles
Dickens (part 2).
4.00 Places of Pilgrimage (last in
series) Bernard Jackson visits
Carmel. St. John Map-
plebeck examines George
Orwell's debt to writer Jack
Casement.
4.45 Story Time: "An Old Captivity"
5.55 Weather Programme News.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Never Too Late 1

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Evening Concert: Purcell, Corelli;
Marais, Monteverdi; Corelli;
records +
8.00 Morning concert (continued)
Resplighi, Nielsen, Ravel; re-
cords?
8.30 News.
8.45 Concert Part 2: Prokofiev.
9.35 Sylvius Weiss on record.
10.00 Two Gallants. A story by James
Joyce.
10.20 German Piano recital.
11.00 News.
11.05 Van Cliburn Piano Competition
1981. A recital by the winner:
Mendelssohn, Debussy, Liszt,
Brahms.
2.50 Royal Orchestra of the World
Yehudi Menuhin School String
Orchestra: Mozart, Stanitz,
Erika Fox, Britten, Holst; +
4.25 News.
5.00 Many for Pleasure.
7.00 Three Italian Writers (3) Italo
Calvino, Taiti by Paul Bailey.
7.45 Concert Part 2: Lukaschenko-
vitch, Sandra Balasescu, Lazi; +
8.35 Concert Part 2: Prokofiev.
9.35 Sylvius Weiss on record.
10.00 Two Gallants. A story by James
Joyce.
10.20 German Piano recital.
11.00 Haydn Terzetto +
VHF ONLY.
6.30 Open University.

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore 7.30 Terry
Wogan 7.00 Jimmy Young 7.12.00
Gerry Hanley 7.20.00 David Hemmings 7.54.00 News
and Sport 8.00 John Dunn 8.00 The
Golden Age of Hollywood 8.00 Listen
to the Stars 8.30.00 The Last Great
Entertainers 10.00 One Man's
Variety 11.00 Brian Matthew 7 from
midnight 1.00 am Trucker's Hour; 7
2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the
Music 1

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2 7.00 Mike Read.
9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee
Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnell. 3.30 Steve
Wright. 5.00 Alan Titchmarsh. 6.00
Peter Sallis. 8.00 David Johnson. 10.00
John Peel 12.00 midnight Close

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in
Western Europe on medium waveband 6420
kHz 8.00-10.00. Shortwave 6.00-10.00
Newspack 7.00 World News 7.00 Twenty-
Four Hours News Summary 7.30 Ploughman
of the Year 7.45 Netherlands 8.00 Wild
West 8.30-9.00 Europe 8.30-9.30
The Rain Lecturer 9.00 World News 9.00
Review of the British Press 9.15 World
Press 9.30-10.00 The Arts 9.40 World
Awards 9.45 Discovery 10.00 The End of
the Affair 10.30 Michael AI Lamp 11.00 World
News 11.30-12.00 Europe 12.00-12.30
Letter from London 11.25 Scotland This
Week 11.30 Sports International 12.00
Radio America 12.15 World News 12.15
Africa 12.30-12.45 Europe 12.45-12.55
Asia 12.55-13.00 Africa 12.00 World
Service 13.00-13.15 Europe 12.00 World
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Service 32.75-32.85 Europe 12.00 World
Service 32.85-32.95 Asia 12.00 World
Service 32.95-33.05 Europe 12.00 World
Service 33.05-33.15 Asia 12.00 World
Service 33.15-33.25 Europe 12.00 World
Service 33.25-33.35 Asia 12.00 World
Service 33.35-33.45 Europe 12.00 World
Service 33.45-33.55 Asia 12.00 World
Service 33.55-33.65 Europe 12.00 World
Service 33.65-33.75 Asia 12.00 World
Service 33.75-33.85 Europe 12.00 World
Service 33.85-33.95 Asia 12.00 World
Service 33.95-34.05 Europe 12.00 World
Service 34.05-34.15 Asia 12.00 World
Service 34.15-34.25 Europe 12.00 World
Service 34.25-34.35 Asia 12.00 World
Service 34.35-34.45 Europe 12.00 World
Service 34.45-34.55 Asia 12.00 World
Service 34.55-34.65 Europe 12.00 World
Service 34.65-34.75 Asia 12.00 World
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Service 34.85-34.95 Asia 12.00 World
Service 34.95-35.05 Europe 12.00 World
Service 35.05-35.15 Asia 12.00 World
Service 35.15-35.25 Europe 12.00 World
Service 35.25-35.35 Asia 12.00 World
Service 35.35-35.45 Europe 12.00 World
Service 35.45-35.55 Asia 12.00 World
Service 35.55-35.65 Europe 12.00 World

